Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 3230

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church. En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, bath fr. 7/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Quiet Assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2, Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. IN LONDON—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest Cuisine and Service, running water, gas fires and P. O. Phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3½ gns. wk. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6. Phone: Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

LONDON
NEW MANSION HOTELS
38, 39 and 40, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park. First class Hotel overlooking the beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts of London. Central heating. Gas fires. Hot and Cold water in every bed-room. Only English poultry and meat served. Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from £2.12.6 weekly, 10/6 daily. Bed-room. Breakfast, Bath, Boots, attendance 6/6. Tariff booklet on application to Hotel.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6 per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON—THE FELLOWSHIP CLUB. International and Residential Centre—Quiet position opposite Kensington Gardens; convenient for London's attractions; 40 bedrooms (hot and cold water), gas fires; spacious reception rooms; good English cooking, including vegetarian diets; full board from 9/- per day, 51/52 Lancaster Gate, W. 2; PAD 7697.

London — Windsor House
15-16 PRINCES SQUARE, W.2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food; running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER — Private hotel; quiet, central; room, bath, breakfast from 7/6. VICTORIA 3306. Miss Goddard, 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. Bus 24 passes hotel.

LONDON, 11 Adamson Rd., Hampstead—Central heating, h. and c. water, gas fires in bedrooms; quiet, convenient; from 3½ guineas.

Lynton, Devon.
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Hot and cold water throughout; excellent position facing sea; moderate tariff; own garden produce. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

MAIDENHEAD-ON-THAMES. Hotel St. Ives—Historical mansion, high and dry on gravel soil; 5 minutes railway station and river; billiards, hard tennis court; terms from 3½ gns. or 10/- a day; families special terms. J. and J. DRUMMOND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 905 Jesmond.

On Lake Windermere
LANGDALE CHASE
Beautiful and Peaceful Hotel
In lovely shaded grounds on edge of lake. Between Windermere and Ambleside. Phone: Ambleside 101. A. A., R. A. C.

SCARBOROUGH
The Wessex Hotel Esplanade
Modernized; chef, lift, hot and cold water; wonderful sea views; personal supervision; a recommended clientele; every comfort; bedrooms with sea views; terms from 3½ guineas inclusive; one minute from large garage.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY—Rest, comfort, peace, welcome to a beautiful English home; 30 bed., 46 acres; tennis, riding; terms 3 to 4½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S. Devon. WOODLANDS HOTEL. Old world mansion; large gardens; central heating; hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel; Promenade; fully equipped; cent. heated; elec. lift; orchestra; garage; good golf centre. Tel. 4141, teleg. Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunyowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade; central hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; residents 2½ gns. Tel. 3737.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel. Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended private hotel, overlooking sea; bowling green and tennis courts; hot and cold running water; garage, &c., &c. Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Road

TORQUAY — BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom, billiards. Garage, 18 cars. 100 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL. Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood Gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns.; no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Situated in Quiet Private Road. Central. Summer from 3 Guineas.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL. Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY "SEASCAPE." — Magnificent bay views, close sea; central heating, hot and cold; exceptional cuisine; Easter programme; tennis; garage; terms moderate.

TORQUAY—A quiet resting place in beautiful surroundings; bathing from house; 3½ and 4 gns. Box M-2476, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Ermin's Hotel; elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN—Mrs. Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

EDINBURGH, Marwicks—Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 24811.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Private Hotel, Botanic Gardens; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, electric lift. Tel. Western 2796. (A. A.)

NORTH BERWICK, Bon-Accord — Private Hotel, Marmion Rd., convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

FRANCE

PARIS — FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY; beautifully situated, opposite Bois; comforts; educational-social program combined; daily lessons, sightseeing, theatres; Frs. 450, weekly inclusive; winter study-home for eight girls. ROUE, 33 rue d'Erlanger.

PARIS—Family home, 5 rue Pegay, 6e (near 95 Blvd Montparnasse)—Modern comforts; friendly atmosphere; from Frs 35.- daily.

NICE — HOTEL PENSION MERMONTS, 7 Boulevard Carlone—Modern comforts; excellent cooking; full pension from Frs. 30.-

LE TOUQUET
The Sea — The Forest
Between London and Paris
HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, in forest, 350 rooms
HOTEL REGINA, facing sea, 100 rooms
Inclusive from Frs. 60.-

MENTON-Garavan (French Riviera)—Pension Villa Laurenti, by the sea; comfortable, modern; good cooking; garden; pension from Frs. 35.- to 30.-

GERMANY

BERLIN
Stocker-Hospiz
Saarlandstr. 59 near Anhalter Station
Quiet rooms with every convenience.

ITALY

ALASSIO, Hotel Ausonia—Telephone; excellent cooking; radiators; hot and cold running water; garden; private beach; highly recommended; moderate terms.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO Hotel Minerva. Modern comfort. Inclusive terms from Fr. 8.-

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Specialty
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 893
Personal Supervision

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies', and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

For Houses Large or Small see
William Marshall
TEL. 9306 CHESTER
Builder and Contractor
EGERTON ROAD, BLACON

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

HOUSE PAINTING
General Decorating, etc.
Try
ARTHUR BRADBURY
3, LOUDON STREET
TEL. 881 ESTAB. 1906

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

Phone 155
CHEAPSIDE CAR PARK
and
Electric Petrol Filling Station
DERBY
At the corner of The Strand, Cheapside
1 minute from G. P. O.
CARS FOR HIRE
SERVICE : : : COURTESY

C. MANIFOLD
53, Belgrave St., Derby
Joiner Cabinet Maker
French Polisher
All kinds of wood-work made to order. Repairs to property. Shop fixtures. Greenhouses, garages and all sectional buildings.

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

GEORGE MICHIE
IRONMONGER
108 NORTHGATE
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices.
TELEPHONE 2643

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS a Specialty
7, DURHAM ROAD, LOW FELL
Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

GRASMERE

ANTIQUES
T. H. Telford
GRASMERE
Opp. Wordsworth Cottage
Wordsworth's Chair from Rydal Mount

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd.
JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN
45, Highgate, Kendal

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

ROLAND SWALLOW
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER
(Certificate)
Repairs a Specialty
7 BLACKBURN ROAD

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALTY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSING
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Late Southampton Row, London, and Pye's Blackpool
PERMANENT WAVING
Tinting, Setting, Trimming, etc.
Terms Moderate
Daisy Bank, 37 Wyre Grove, Grasmere Road, Blackpool
Service with Satisfaction PHONE 431

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion and Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE, BOLTON

BURNLEY

BARNES'
"B. B. B." Shirts
Hosiery and Silk Wear
30 and 32 Briercliffe Road,
106 Accrington Road, Burnley

We invite you to come and see what we can offer you in Clothing and Outfitting for men and boys.
PICKARD'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
18-20 Railway Street, Nelson

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Exclusive Liverpool Agents for Van Raalte Tailored Underthings
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

Harold E. Cubley
LIMITED
Decorations Plumbing
Furnishings
3 HARDMAN STREET ROYAL 2583

You Can Get All Nationally Advertised Foods at
COOPERS
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Hounsfield's
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
13 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1821
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
PERFUMERY
★ TOILET SPECIALITIES ★
PHOTOGRAPHIC

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE, Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street Tel. Bank 4597

Boodle & Dunthorne
Jewellers
35 Lord Street
Gifts at All Prices

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
MODELS
Gowns—Coats—Costumes
for the
JUBILEE
Rigby's Bldgs. (1st Floor), 21 Dale St.
Tel. Bank 911

MANCHESTER

Eversoft Upholstery
Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER."
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
Exclusive Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

CHARLES COOK
TAILOR
8 Mosley St. (Opp. Manchester Exchange)
Where we endeavour to give every attention, satisfaction, and distinction in clothing you.

REDFERNS.
THE QUALITY HAIR HOUSE
Re-bristle
HAIR BRUSHES
Let Us Quote You.
75 MARKET STREET

J. BROOKFIELD Ltd.
Costumier
COATS GOWNS
MILLINERY FURS, etc.
ALBANY CHAMBERS
30 St. Ann's Square, Manchester
Telephone Blackfriars 4509

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue free. Please ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Motor Cars and Accessories
Every make of car supplied. Repairs a speciality.
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2690
"Grenfell" Raincoats stocked, all sizes

Pickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
30 Old Millgate, cor. of Cannon St.

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
33 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 Old Millgate, Manchester
Telephone Blackfriars 0837
Ask for Price List

Tel. Central 2927
A. E. WILKINSON, F.B.O.A.
OPTICIAN
100 OLDHAM RD.

ROCHDALE

Rona
Millinery, Exclusive Gowns and Suits
216 YORKSHIRE ST. Tel. 3664

Rochdale's Leading Florist
E. APPLEBY
4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
Tel. 3816

Footwear Repair Specialist
S. SCHOFIELD
102 DURHAM STREET
We Call For and Deliver Orders

FARRARS
Tel. 3403
173 to 181 YORKSHIRE STREET
Ladies', Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear
Children's Complete Outfitters

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS Ltd.
of CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

WOODHEAD'S CREAMERIES
Lord St., Chapel St., Tulketh St.
for PURE SAFE MILK
Certified Milk—Grade "A" T. T. Milk
Rich Thick Cream—Fresh Butter
New Laid Eggs

The Very Latest Styles in
Spring Coats
are at
BOOTHROYDS
(SOUTHPORT) LTD.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
Modern Furniture and Furnishings
Charming Restaurant—Orchestra
LORD STREET

WIGAN

FOR HIGH CLASS
Groceries and Provisions
go to
W. J. ATKINSON
49 Mesnes Street, Wigan
Phone 3846

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

REAL "CROC." THUMB BAG
Chromium Plated Frame, Silk Lined with double inner pocket and mirror. British made.
BARGAIN 21/-
The Hand Bag Shop of the North
ALLANS of BLACKETT STREET
and at WHITLEY BAY

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

RIVOLI GLOVE CO.
LIMITED
DENTS
Hosiery, Morley's and Dentex
D
Knitwear, Celanese, Underwear
GLOVES
32 LONG ROW

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(NOTTINGHAM) Ltd.
Broxtowe St., Sherwood
Telephone 65387
SPECIALISTS
Cylinder Grinding, Welding (Oxy acetylene), Coachbuilding, Cellulose Painting, Expert Tuning, Petrol Maintenance, Tecalemit Service, Battery Charging.
Any type of vehicle supplied to order.

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET PHONE 40450

STAFFORDSHIRE

STOKE-ON-TRENT

For PRINTING That Attracts
CONSULT
W. E. Hornsey, 18 Goldsmith St.
High-Class Note Paper
Birthday and Occasion Cards.
TELEPHONE NO. 3055

Hughes & Harber Ltd.
TELEPHONE: 3331, LONGTON
Printers, Publishers, Manufacturing Stationers
The ROYAL PRESS Longton
Specialists in High-Class Catalogue and Colour Work. Designs and Drawings Prepared.
STOKE-ON-TRENT

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There Are
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS,"
"TWELVE-FOURS,"
"TWELVE-SIXES,"
"SIXTEENS," and "TWENTYS"
from £100 ex works
FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation. Part exchanges and confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone Leeds 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

Bradford's Leading Drapers
The extensions to our new show-rooms are now complete and we shall gladly welcome a visit of inspection.
Our special opening display of Dresses, Knitwear, Underclothing, and Millinery will certainly interest you.
Lift to All Floors
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., Ltd.

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
Arthur Rhodes
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

Sydney Pearson
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST 'Phone 4515

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
65 MARKET STREET (Opp. Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (3 DOORS from REGENT CINEMA)
Telephone 7339

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS,
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children.
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8374
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Pauline
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SPECIALIST and
Expert Assistants for the Macdonald Steam Process of
PERMANENT WAVING
28 Manningham Lane Phone 3908
117 Toller Lane Phone 3980

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
● LIGHT LUNCHEONS
● AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served
5 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs)

HALIFAX

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

NEAVER SONS
Glass and China Merchants
Sole agents for "STUARTS" finest English Crystal, Worcester, Crown Derby, Coalport, Wedgwood and all leading manufacturers.
Tel.: 3388 13 Arcade 5 Russell St. HALIFAX

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4490
STATION SQUARE

ACKRILL, Ltd.
Printers Stationers
and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

ROWNTREE'S
JAMES STREET
For Newest Fabrics and Carpets
Also for Reliable Linen Goods

WALKERS
ESTABLISHED 1885
FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
HARROGATE

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. "MARTIN NEST," HOLYWELL GREEN, MILNSBRIDGE 338
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

TAILOR
Fred A. Rushworth
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
EXCLUSIVE MATERIALS
MODERATE PRICES
13, LORD STREET PHONE 2165

J. H. Taylor & Co.
34 JOHN WILLIAM STREET
CARPETS
LINOLEUMS
CURTAIN FABRICS
UPHOLSTERY
TEL. 3811

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
96a Bradford Road
DECORATIONS
Tasteful and Artistic in Style

HULL

Dunlop
RAIN COATS
From 2 Guineas
Obtainable from
S. C. BASTOW Ltd.
8 Silver St. and 92-94 Jameson St.

LEEDS

JOSE
Tel. 31151
55 New Briggate Leeds
Coats Gowns for all occasions
Costumes Millinery
Corsetry Sportswear

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
RESIDENCE, 4 Poole Road, Crossgates

Mollie Ltd
Tel. 23161
36 and 38 New Briggate Leeds
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses Clock Buildings Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
TEL. CHAPELTOWN 4316

CAFE ROYAL
Late Abbott's
Confectioners and Caterers
Austhorpe Road, Crossgates, Leeds
Tel.: 30 Crossgates

LEEDS
(Continued)

All Styles and Sizes for Spring Suits, Coats and Evening Wear
MIDDLEBROOKS
14-40 WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS
Customers' Own Materials Made to Measure. Any Style Copied
—Outsize Specialists—

SCARBOROUGH

All Kinds of Bread and Confectionery
WALLIS BAKERY, Ltd.
5 NEWBOROUGH Tel. 94
We Sell Cantona's Chocolate Biscuits

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 83 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Everything for Men's Wear Will Be Found at
Cockaynes
Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS, etc.
ANGEL STREET

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 ... 6 lines

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD.
99-107 WEST ST. SHEFFIELD 1.
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR
GOWNS and MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone St. Telephone 21281

Walsh's for
QUALITY
John Walsh Ltd., High St., Sheffield

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Ripon
Electrical Contractor
32 ARUNDEL STREET Tel. 20438

OXCROFT
Builders' Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON

Central Heating and Hot Water Supply for Houses, Bungalows, Churches, Schools, Greenhouses, Garages, etc.
ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers
122-126 CHARLES STREET
Contractors to H. M. Office of Works
On War Office List

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for your Home supplied by
HAROLD HOULT
Tel. 21973

SANEX
READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT
Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) LTD.
PINSTONE STREET

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation, Estate Management, Insurance—All Classes

Johnson & Appleyards Ltd.
Leopold Street Tel. 21374

WAKEFIELD

EAVESTAFF
Small Grand Piano
66 Gns.
Chas. R. Coe
Cash or Terms

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialists in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD
(Continued)

All Workmen Fully Insured
Member of the Chambers of Trade
Wakefield Window Cleaning Co. Ltd.
Windows Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.
D. HALL, Managing Director
Office Hours 8:30 to 1—Saturday 10 to 12

Scotland

EDINBURGH

New Values in
Ladies' Tailoring
Nothing so reveals good taste as the beautiful lines in which only a skilled tailor can give to a Costume or Coat.
We have a specialised knowledge of the latest styles and of the expert craftsmanship required.
We should be delighted to give you service.
Costumes to order from £5:15:6
Coats to order from £5: 5:—
Cardigan Suits from £4:14:6
Aitken & Niven
46/47 QUEENSFERRY ST.

BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS SAUSAGE MAKERS
Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR, Ltd.
130 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Tel. 23234. Telegrams "SHEEP," Edinburgh

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 331 Leith Walk
35 Raeburn Place, 31 Newington Road
8 East Trinity Road

Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
[illegible]
44 Queensferry Street
Tel. 25146 and 7

GLASGOW

See the Latest
DISPLAY
of
SPRING
FASHIONS
at
TRERON
LIMITED
254 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow C. 2

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilts in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango.
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS TO MATCH
70x90, 18/11 80x100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffetas.
Double 30/-; Single 19/6.
Extra charge if new Down is required.
A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
63 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Oak Canteen for Six Persons, price 52/-
For Twelve Persons, price 115/-

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Cafe, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & Co.'s STORES LIMITED

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. Douglas & Co., Ltd.
113 HOPE STREET

Electrical Contractors
For Cinemas, Churches, Houses and Ships
W. C. Martin & Co., Ltd.
12 West Campbell Street, C. 2

For Good Menswear Try
John Calder
THE MENSWEAR SHOP
212 North Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow
and at 352 Argyle Street, Finnieston

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That
Decorating and
Painting Job
John Lindsay & Son
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Phone Central 2318

New Type of Plane Yet to Come

* * *

Unlike Anything Known, Pilot Says; Mrs. Roosevelt Wants to Fly Own Ship

* * *

In somewhat of an H. G. Wellsian mood, Capt. "Al" Williams, who has flown some of the fastest ships that ever flew, and who would have represented the United States in the Schneider Cup races if the navy had let him, leaned back in his office chair in Pittsburgh and predicted the shape of things to come in aviation.

He pointed to several pictures of conventional planes on his office wall.

"The day is fast coming, I believe," he said, "when the ordinary regulation type of plane, with a wing on each side and the usual nose and tail surfaces, will be entirely wiped out by a new and radical type. These planes we see flying around the country today aren't going to be the planes of the future."

Mr. Williams, who tested many an unknown ship in his Navy days, paused and looked out over the city horizon.

"A radical change in the design of planes is on the way," he said. "Sometime, soon, in some backyard or barn, there will be born the plane of the future. It may have one wing in front of the other instead of side by side. It may have no tail. We don't just know. But it's coming, sure as shooting."

There are several designers and young engineers at work on new and radical planes at different places on the west coast, Captain Williams went on to explain. "One of these designs looks so good that I am financing the young man's trip east so that I may look over his planes more carefully," Mr. Williams said.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is enthusiastic about the Government's experiments with private planes of radical design.

"The day of small, light, economical planes is coming," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I'd like to own one myself now, but Franklin says we can't afford one. But if the Government succeeds in its idea of perfecting these small cheap planes, I will surely get one and learn to fly myself."

A peek at the shape of the aviation future was given to an intercollegiate flying group at its Washington convention recently when several of the new experimental types of planes referred to by Mrs. Roosevelt were wheeled out before their wondering eyes and put through their paces.

There was a model of the new autogiro which is able to land in small fields and proceed under its own power along the highways with its wings folded and propeller disengaged from the engine. Still another plane was rudderless and tailless, and, though it is still in a highly experimental stage, appears to have great possibilities because of its ability to land in small places and because of its economy of operation.

A fourth plane was a conventionally designed high-wing cabin plane powered with a Plymouth automobile engine. Another plane is being tested with a Ford V-8, and still another is being tried with a modified Essex engine. Motor service on these planes is obviously being brought down to a garageman's scope.

Henry Ford several years ago flung a challenge to aeronautical engine designers when he said that present aviation engines are merely "refined automobile engines." Although that challenge has been answered several times by aeronautical engines designed for aviation "from the crankshaft out," none of these products has the simplicity of maintenance or hours of operating life that are expected in automobile engines. Nor could they be expected to have these features since they are designed for special purposes under extraordinary conditions.

Yet, apparently, that challenge of the automobile engine's low first cost, simplicity of maintenance and long hours of operation, has been challenged in an aeronautical engine design and has brought back Sherman Fairchild, pioneer airplane designer and manufacturer of aerial cameras, back into the aviation manufacturing field. Mr. Fairchild has begun the manufacture of the new Ranger aircraft engine, styled the "automobile engine of the air" by purchase of the Ranger Company.

The Ranger Company builds an inverted six-cylinder air-cooled all-in-line engine and a V-12 inverted air-cooled job which is supercharged for high altitude flying and geared down for transport work.

A development model of the 6-cylinder Ranger engine, Mr. Fairchild revealed, has been used constantly with markedly little trouble by a flying doctor in the Indian service in Alaska, British Columbia and Yukon Territory, where servicing facilities are mighty few and far-between. Another noted designer, Charles Ward Hall, reported that his experimental Ranger has had 400 hours of service and has had no repair work beyond removal of spark plugs and cleaning of magneto points.

A. D. H.

[A Tuesday aviation feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

2.

On Through Washington

THE motorist who is in a hurry to get into the South will, when he passes New York, plan to avoid as many big cities as possible; and Philadelphia, which should be reserved for a leisurely pilgrimage, may easily be missed by following State Route 25 on down to the outskirts of Camden. Then a jog along Route 45 and a turn on Route 44 will accomplish the purpose. We drove down through that interesting vestige of the gingerbread architecture era, Bridgeport, and ferried across to Newcastle at Pennsville (cost us $1.35). Here the Delaware River is as wide as three Mississippis.

We had not gone far (now on U. S. 40) before we were treated to a well-publicized and vigorous effort to put marriage on a business basis. In and around Elkton, Md., we saw half a dozen or more large signs: "Minister; Marriage License; Drive In"! Those in our party had previously attended to that detail, so we were not moved by these blandishments.

For years the people of Baltimore have been so proud of their city that they have routed out-of-state cars right through the thick of the business traffic, apparently unmindful of the mutual inconvenience. We were told that an elevated highway is being constructed, which will be a boon for the future. But out of Baltimore there is a fine four-lane highway (U. S. 1) straight into America's beautiful capital.

We were headed South, so we merely passed through Washington, crossing the Potomac near the Lincoln Memorial, turned sharp left on the west side, and followed this beautiful boulevard down the river, rejoining U. S. 1 at Alexandria.

Alexandria, of course, is a mecca for every Mason. Here George Washington was Master of his lodge; and here his fellow craftsmen have erected to his memory a towering and magnificent memorial. The Old Christ Church, where Washington was a vestryman and where Robert E. Lee was a worshipper, also interested us.

American history is full of references to Martha Washington, but as we approached Fredericksburg, Va., we had occasion to remember that, after all, being sweet and capable enough to marry the illustrious Father of His Country was one thing; but being wise and good enough to rear him was another. Here his mother Mary was laid to rest; and we were grateful to the women of America for perpetuating her memory with a giant marble shaft. Here, too, the visitor may see the law office of the statesman who gave to his country the Monroe Doctrine.—Feature Editor.

(To be continued)

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Rosemary Visits at School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROSEMARY stood quietly by the window. She watched her sister join the girl across the street and her eyes widened with thoughtful expectancy.

"In another year, you'll be going to school, too. Time will fly."

How often Rosemary's mother had said just that to her!

Rosemary watched her sister unfasten her school-bag, take out a sketch she had drawn and show it to her friend. Rosemary looked so hard, she imagined it was her own head instead of the neighbor girl's which bent over her sisters penciled drawing.

Rosemary had seen the sketch as it lay on the dining room table the night before. It was a clever picture showing two girls jumping rope. It was a jolly scene and, oh, so much more splendidly real than the drawings that Rosemary attempted on long afternoons alone.

Her sister was strapping up the bag again and the two started off. Rosemary lingered before the window even after they had gone.

"I wonder what it's like to go to school," she said to herself for the one-hundredth time. "There go Charlie and Elsie."

Two other youngsters were passing the house on their way to school. Then another girl who lived at the end of the block. Then Ellen Marie who had just turned six. Ellen Marie had a brand new book under her arm, and when she passed Rosemary's house, she waved her hand at Rosemary.

It was only a few days ago that Ellen Marie, like Rosemary, had stayed at home and "pretended" school. But now she, too, could go like the others. It was almost too big to think about.

Hearing her mother calling, Rosemary turned away from the window.

"Don't you remember, dear? This is the morning we were going shopping. There's that lovely box of crayons we were going to buy for you from Mr. Taylor's store."

Rosemary did remember suddenly. She ran to get into her coat and hat.

Late that afternoon, Rosemary's sister came home from school.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rosemary Watched From the Window.

"Surprise! Surprise!" she shouted, joining hands with Rosemary and skipping about the room.

"Tomorrow is 'Little Sister Day' at school. And you're to go with me. Our teacher said so. We're going to have music and games—and—and popcorn!"

Rosemary danced with her in an ecstasy of joy. She couldn't say a word at first. But her small feet hardly touched the ground and her face was rounded in a glow of smiles.

On the following day Rosemary went to school. To be sure, she was a visitor. But the visitors were treated like "company" and it was all very delightful.

Rosemary sat on a polished, bench-like seat right beside her sister. When her sister was called to the front of the room to recite, Rosemary felt a bit strange at first, sitting there alone. But by and by it was fun. It gave her a grown-up feeling.

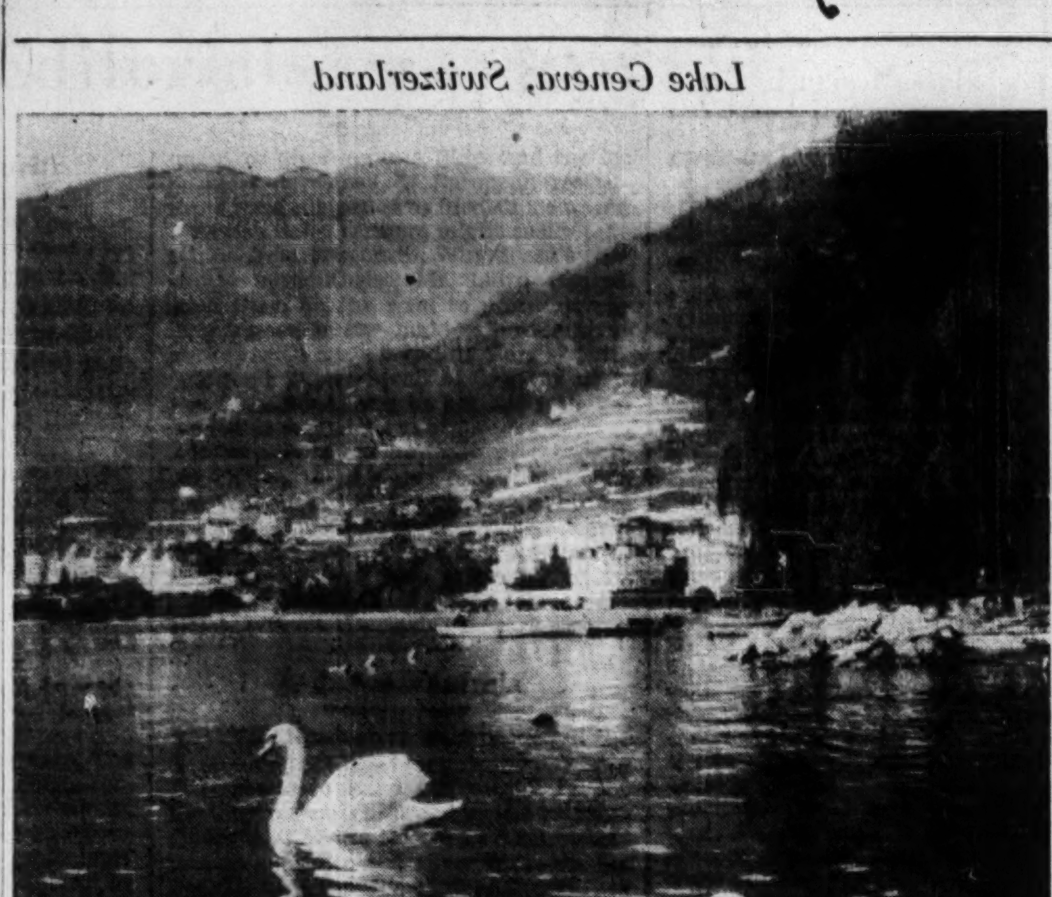
The schoolroom, she discovered, was a cheerful place with bright pictures all about, plants in the window and a huge blackboard that stretched all across the front of the room.

Many boys and girls of her sister's size sat in rows. But there were other little people, like herself, who were sharing some of the seats with the big ones.

They played a musical game, marching up and down through the aisles, while the teacher played the piano. The boys sent tiny airplanes into the air. And each girl, including Rosemary, was allowed to wear a gay rubber apron and blow soap bubbles. And afterward there actually was popcorn to eat.

Now when Rosemary watches at the window she often smiles happily. She doesn't wonder any more. She knows what it is like to go to school.

Lake Geneva, Switzerland



The View Shows Montreaux, Famous Resort Center, in the Background. The Photograph Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Geo. W. Stetson, Hingham, Mass.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU have a mind to adorn your city by consecrated monuments, first consecrate in yourself the most beautiful monument of gentleness and justice and benevolence.—EPICTETUS.

Daily Anecdote

Barnum's Egress

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY are the stories told of P. T. Barnum, America's first great showman, and his methods of extracting coins from the pockets of an unsophisticated public. One of the best concerns the American Museum which he conducted in New York City.

It frequently happened that the museum would be filled with people who lingered so long that hundreds of others were unable to gain admission, a condition far from pleasing to Mr. Barnum. Finally he ordered a broad stairway built at the rear, opening onto Ann Street, but few of his customers used this exit.

One day, when the museum was crowded with people who had evidently come to spend the day, he had his sign painter letter a large sign which was placed over the Ann Street exit, and which read:

TO THE EGRESS

Hundreds of his patrons, thinking this was a strange animal they had not seen, surged down the stairway and found themselves on the street, unable to return except by payment of another admission.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Any Old Hats?

TURNING father's felt hat inside out and reshaping it, a mother created for her high school daughter a new felt mode. She found the hat attracted much favorable attention at school and resulted in a pleasant little business of changing over many other hats.

Thoroughly washing the old felt, she removes lining, turns the hat, takes off the brim braid, gathers in the crown, affixes a new and narrower ribbon, irons it to shape—and Voila!, there's the new feminine felt fashioned for the high school girl.—Mrs. A. V. L.

In Lighter Vein

The Next Time

Driving down Dublin's main thoroughfare O'Connell Street (formerly Sackville Street) a motorist passed the traffic constable by the bridge on the wrong side.

Recalling him, the policeman asked: Phwat for did ye not go round me?".

The motorist said he was very sorry, but he had not noticed the officer was there.

"Well, now," the constable warned him, "just remember next time. Ye are to go round me whether I'm here or not!"—*Montreal Star.*

Obedient

Willie was almost through his reading lesson when he came to a word he could not pronounce.

"Barque," prompted the teacher. Willie looked at his classmates and laughed.

"Barque, Willie!" exclaimed the teacher, harshly.

Willie, looking up at the teacher, finally cried out, "Bow-wow!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

No Tattletale

Mistress: "Marie, when you wait table tonight for my guests, please don't spill anything."

Maid: "Don't you worry, ma'am; I'm very tight-mouthed."—*Montreal Star.*

Overlooked

"He called me a bare-faced bounder."

"Never mind; perhaps he didn't notice your mustache."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: A writer to the Literary Digest calls attention to the fact that she has to pay 45 cents for an American-made toothbrush because of the NRA, but she can get one made in Japan in the same store for 25 cents. One solution might be to give Japan the NRA.

Jacksonville Journal: A business leader says this country needs men with the courage to spend money. We hereby submit this 50-50 proposition: If anyone will put up the money, we'll put up the courage.

Huntington Record: Anyone who wants excitement and is willing to travel for it might try driving through Los Angeles with a Florida pennant on his car.

A Giving Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Economy, Ind.

IN A small community it is a joy to find folks who are not satisfied with giving gifts and doing kind things merely to relatives and intimate friends. Here the women are assigned "Mystery Daughters," to whom they send gifts by some go-between at times all through the year—usually nothing expensive, but interesting and suitable.

The recipient does not know who is doing these pleasant things for her until at the annual co-operative dinner, when her identity is revealed, and new names are drawn for the next year. It is in no way a philanthropic move, for nobody is very rich and nobody is very poor. The "Mystery Daughter" may be the child of one's most intimate friend, or some one with whom there has formerly been no contact. Often in watching the girl to see what would be a suitable gift, the "Mystery Mother" becomes much interested, and lasting friendships are formed.

In another group the "Mystery Pals" are all members of the club; and everybody receives, and all give, but no one knows the giver.

What They Say

Business Success

"There is no mystery in business success. If you do each day's task successfully, stay faithfully within the natural operations of commercial law, and keep your head clear, you will come out all right."—*John D. Rockefeller.*

Lower Taxes

"No man in public office today can fail to realize the demand and the need for lower taxes."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Lower Prices

"The need of the moment and the need of the age is more goods at lower prices."—*Glenn Frank.*

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Queen of Heaven

THE prophet Jeremiah denounces those among his contemporaries who "make cakes to the queen of heaven" (Jer. 7:18) and "burn incense to the queen of heaven, and . . . pour out drink offerings unto her" (44:17). It is generally agreed among commentators that in this context the "queen of heaven" does not refer to the moon, but to the planet Venus which the Babylonians worshiped as the goddess Ishtar, and which was lauded in inscriptions from the Phoenician city of Zidon as "Ashtoreth of the glorious heavens." This pagan cult had evidently been adopted by some of the Israelites who carried it on "in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem" (Jer. 7:17), and we cannot wonder that Jeremiah felt impelled to condemn those who took part in it. The worship of the heavenly bodies appears to have been first introduced among the Hebrews in the reign of Manasseh (cf. II Kings 23:5). (See Streane: "Jeremiah," p. 54; Binns: "Jeremiah," p. 72f., etc.)

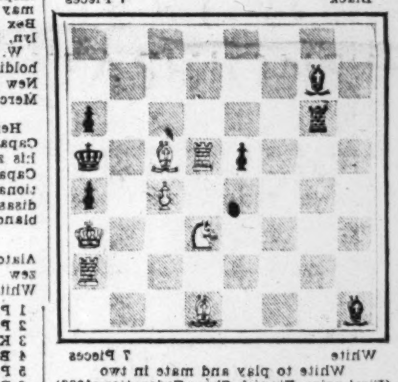
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1713

By E. Paalanen

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Finnish Chess Federation, 1932)

Problem No. 1714

By A. Jensen

Black 3 Pieces

White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize, Norsk Sjakkblad, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1711. QxP.

No. 1712. 1. R-B5 threat 2. Q-K4ch
1. ... KtxR 2. Q-B6ch
1. ... BxQP 2. P-B3ch
1. ... BxBP 2. R-B4ch
1. ... Kt-B3 2. Q-B2ch or QxKtch

End-Game No. 247. Black wins: 1 Q-R8ch (Black) K-B2; 2 Q-K8ch, K-B3; 3 K-R! and White is helpless. If 3 . . . QxP; 4 Q-K4 mate, and if 3 . . . Kt moves; 4 R-K6ch, followed by 5 QxPch, etc.

End-Game

Here is an actual ending with a delightful problem flavor! From a consultation game won by Dr. Tarrasch in April, 1934.

End-Game No. 248

Black 10 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Harold M. Phillips, chairman of the National Chess Federation's committee in charge of the United States title match, announces the withdrawal of Isaac Kashdan as challenger, after negotiations lasting nearly a year failed to culminate in a meeting between Kashdan and Champion Frank J. Marshall.

Unit Three of Napier's "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play" has just made its appearance, with another hundred games old and new, and all piquantly introduced in the uniquely exhilarating style for which the previous units have become famous and popular. There are also two pages of delightful endings. Those who enjoy replaying games of the masters will find this small book a joy and an inspiration. The price is 50 cents, and it may be procured by writing W. E. Napier, Box 128, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. A. Ruth now has the distinction of holding four titles: Pennsylvania State, New Jersey State, Philadelphia City and Mercantile Library.

Here is a not-too-difficult victory by Capablanca in the Moscow tournament. In his zeal to simplify, his opponent allowed Capablanca to develop a slight Q-side positional advantage, which soon resulted in a disastrous rook penetration on Capablanca's part.

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Alatorzew White	Capablanca Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-K3
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4	B-Kt5	B-K2
5	P-K3	Castles
6	PxP	KtxP(a)
7	BxB	QxB
8	Kt-B3	KtxKt
9	PxKt	P-QKt3
10	B-K2	B-Kt2
11	Castles	P-QB4
12	Kt-K5(b)	Kt-B3
13	KtxKt	BxKt
14	B-B3	QR-B
15	P-QR4(c)	PxP
16	BPxP	P-Kt3
17	BxB	RxB
18	Q-Q3	Q-Kt2(d)
19	KR-Kt	KR-B
20	P-R3(e)	P-QR3
21	Q-R3	R-B7
22	Q-Q6(f)	RxP
23	Q-Kt3	KR-B7
	Resigns	

(a) Rather better than 6 . . . PxP, which, despite the fact that the QB is able to move out, seems in modern practice to give Black a difficult game.

(b) Aiming to simplify, but allowing Black to gain time. Better would be to consider developing the rooks.

(c) Since White is never able to play P-R5, which this move plans, this move is doubtful, for in the ending the QRP will be that much easier to attack.

(d) To reply to P-R5 with P-QKt4.

(e) Not 20 P-R5, P-QKt4; 21 RxP, R-B8ch, etc.

(f) Overlooking Black's combination. Somewhat better is 22 R-QB, with drawing chances, for if R(B)-B6; 23 QxR, RxQ; 24 RxR, which would probably draw.

Here is how the Soviet champion, Botwinnik, lost to the British champion, Sir George Thomas, in the recent Hastings tournament. Botwinnik tried to force an equal ending, and in so doing created weaknesses in his pawn position that Thomas was able to exploit.

Sicilian Defense

	Thomas White	Botwinnik Black		Thomas White	Botwinnik Black
1	P-K4	P-QB4	31	K-B	P-R4
2	Kt-KB3	P-K3	32	P-B3	Q-B2
3	P-Q4	PxP	33	Kt-B3	B-Q3
4	KtxP	Kt-KB3	34	Kt-Q2	K-K2
5	B-Q3	Kt-B3	35	Kt-Kt3	P-R5
6	KtxKt	QPxKt	36	Kt-Q2	Q-Kt3
7	Kt-Q2	P-K4	37	K-K2	P-QB4
8	Castles	Q-B2	38	Kt-B	Q-B3
9	P-QKt3	B-QB4	39	Kt-K3	Q-Kt2
10	B-Kt2	B-KKt5	40	Kt-Q5ch	K-B
11	B-K2	P-KR4	41	Q-B3	B-K2
12	Kt-B4	R-Q	42	Q-Kt3	Q-Kt
13	Q-K	Kt-Q2	43	Q-K3	PxP
14	BxB	PxB	44	BPxP	K-K
15	P-Kt4	B-K2	45	Q-Q3	K-B
16	R-Q	R-R4	46	Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
17	P-KB3	PxP	47	QxP	Q-Kt8
18	RxP	Kt-B3	48	K-B2	B-R5
19	RxRch	QxR	49	Q-B8ch	QxQ
20	P-KR3	Kt-Q2	50	PxQ	K-K
21	P-R3	Q-B2	51	KtxP	K-Q2
22	Q-K2	R-Kt4	52	Kt-Kt2	B-K8
23	B-B	R-Kt3	53	K-Kt4	B-B6
24	R-Q3	P-Kt4	54	Kt-Q3	K-K3
25	Kt-K3	R-Q3	55	P-QR4	B-Q5
26	Kt-B5	RxR	56	P-R4	B-B6
27	QxR	B-B	57	K-B3	B-R4
28	B-K3	P-Kt3	58	P-Kt4	K-B3
29	Kt-R4	Kt-Kt3	59	P-R5	PxP
30	BxKt	QxBch	60	PxP	Resigns

[A Tuesday Feature]

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Kentucky

Louisville—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m.; fourth Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc.

Maryland

" . . . Saturdays, April 20; May 4 and 18, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Susie Is the Practical Doodleduck

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Size Doesn't Always Count

By Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Toward Social Security

SOCIAL security has become the issue of the hour. As the Monitor opens today its series of 12 articles on the general subject, Congress is taking up the question in specific form. The House of Representatives is giving active consideration to the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton bill, better known simply as the "social security bill."

The social security program, admitting that the present draft is something of an omnibus bill not altogether closely knit, is yet a product of very thorough study and years of preliminary hearings. Its essential sections on old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and mothers' pensions are well digested and pretty widely agreed upon.

Strong criticism will, of course, be made of the amount of the proposed federal aid for pensions, Townsend planners and others denouncing it as inadequate. The fact is, the $15 limit on federal dollar-for-dollar assistance sets neither a maximum nor a minimum for state old-age pensions, though the tendency undeniably will be to range around $30 a month or just below. A further fact is that groups such as the American Association for Social Security and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which have campaigned for old-age pensions for fifteen or twenty years, declare themselves highly pleased if they can obtain the improvement in standards represented by the present bill.

Possibly some increase in the scale of benefits is warranted and would contribute to business activity, but it is worth noting from the experience of the states that a mere legislative promise of pensions on a scale that cannot be supported by taxation without serious injury to business results only in disappointment and bitterness instead of the contentment pensions should induce.

Distinction must be made, in considering the changes of the security bill, between old-age pensions and old-age insurance. The pensions are the semicharitable grants which would be given on a "means test" basis immediately and at the cost of the Government. It was hoped gradually to displace this for the most part by retirement insurance which should be built up by joint contributions or taxes from employers and employees.

But this is the section against which unexpectedly the strongest and perhaps most valid fire of opposition has arisen. The Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee dissented, charging that it was unconstitutional for the Federal Government to lay this tax and make the distributions. The bill adopts the rather transparent subterfuge of laying the tax and providing for the distribution in widely separated provisions, but if the purpose is not within the taxing power conferred by the Constitution, the Supreme Court can hardly be expected to delude itself on this point.

A genuine old-age insurance plan would seem desirable, but it can be adopted later if necessary, and need not impede the provision of pensions and unemployment compensation. An added obstacle to this part of the plan is set up in the burdensomely high tax rate and reserves advocated by the committee.

The tempest between advocates of two different technical methods of applying federal aid to unemployment insurance—the subsidy plan and the tax remission plan—has quieted down with the committee's decision to aid only state-pooled insurance funds, and the subsidy people have become largely reconciled to the tax remission method. Congress may, of course, reinstate the Wisconsin plan of reserves by individual industries as an alternative to the state-pooled fund.

There is some incongruity, too, in including appropriations for health service, maternal and child welfare service in the bill. These are not social insurance, and could be handled in a separate bill.

Extended debates will no doubt ensue on these various sections. This is not emergency legislation but the most far-reaching effort yet made in the Roosevelt Administration to give permanent and constructive answer to the problem of economic security which the depression has so emphasized. It merits the fullest and most careful consideration. But consideration must not be a euphemism for doing nothing. Possibly on some parts of the program popular opinion should be more definitely crystallized. Perhaps debate in Congress will help the public to think through the problem. Probably only actual experimenting will suffice. On the whole it is evident that Americans are determined to do something more than talk about social security.

Cheeses and Customs

WISCONSIN, cradle of the fighting La Follettes, is championing still another progressive cause and holding aloft a banner bearing the strange device, "Consume More Cheese." Legislators in the lower house have voted favorably on a bill making it compulsory to serve both cheese and butter with every meal costing more than 25 cents, thus making glad the hearts of dairy farmers.

The idea opens up possibilities. The cultivation of snails as edible delicacies has failed to flourish in America to the extent it has, say, in France. A slogan such as "Swallow a snail" might place them on a par with oysters. And foreign travel might be given quite a fillip, and the ice business developed, if European restaurants were compelled to furnish ice water.

British dairy farmers might easily take a hint from Wisconsin. Why doesn't that sturdy agriculturist, Mr. Lloyd George, start them on the road to prosperity by insisting on a law making butter compulsory with one's bread at dinner? Britons don't butter bread at that meal; it just isn't done, and to ask for it is regarded as a mild form of lese majesty.

Returning to our muttons, or rather to our cheese, there seems to be nothing in the Wisconsin bill regarding the nature of the cheese. There are many sorts. There is also limburger. Have the lawmakers at Madison foreseen the possibility of its statewide competition with the dainty violet, Wisconsin's native flower?

A Silver Fantasia

IF EVER illustration were needed of the trouble that besets a government once it starts to hand out special favors, the illustration is afforded by the extraordinary zeal of the Roosevelt Administration to subsidize the silver industry. On Dec. 21, 1933, the silver interests obtained a promise of a fixed price of 64.64 cents an ounce for four years. At the time the market price was 43.5 cents an ounce. Thus the producers obtained a 50 per cent boost overnight.

Another piece of special interest legislation followed. On June 19, last year, the Silver Purchase Bill was enacted. This promised to buy silver from all comers till either the price went up to $1.29 or enough metal had been accumulated so the stock was equal to a third of the country's gold reserves.

What has happened might have been expected. In effect the Treasury said to a world which produces only about 200,000,000 ounces a year, "We are prepared to go on buying till we have accumulated around 1,000,000,000 ounces," or five years' supply. Naturally, speculators for the rise arose like magic.

When, as the result of this speculation, the world price went over the domestic fixed price of 64.64 cents, the Administration had no option but to advance that fixed price. It is now 71 cents. What it will be tomorrow depends upon the faith of world speculators that the Administration will continue to buy.

The silver agitation rode to success on the wings of three arguments:

1. That it would stimulate American output.
2. That it would revive the purchasing power of China.
3. That it would result in the redistribution of gold.

Not one of these arguments has been proved.

It is not generally appreciated what a minor industry silver is. All told its output is worth only $15,000,000 a year, or much less than that of the Eskimo pie industry. In 1933, 21,400,000 ounces were mined; in 1934 only 25,500,000 ounces, or 4,100,000 ounces more. The fact is, of course, that silver is not a "straight" metal. It coexists with other metals, and it is the demand for these allied metals that in general makes it worth while to mine silver.

Silver-standard China, so far from being helped, has been positively damaged. The reason is high silver means high exchange for China. How a high exchange could help China when the Administration was working at the same time to promote a low exchange for America was never explained. High exchange has damaged China's export trade. It has frustrated Chinese immigrants abroad from buying Chinese money for remittance home. China has vainly protested this management of its currency by the United States. The latest move may persuade Nanking to take steps which in the long run may not be pleasant to American silver producers. It may desert the silver standard for the gold standard, and begin to irrupt its silver supplies on to the world market, as India did in the '20's, thus driving down the price.

The third claim has proved equally illusory. In 1934, while the United States was buying an uncounted number of silver ounces, it actually imported at the same time over $1,000,000,000 worth of gold! The United States is draining the world of both gold and silver. Far from having begotten prosperity, this unprecedented stock of metal has retarded it. For more and more maladjustments are being created in world business.

Food—but for Thought

A KIND of crop restriction to which there should be no opposition has just been undertaken by the AAA. This agency has begun the "plowing under" of food fads and fears. In the Consumers' Guide it has published a number of findings which people who fear trouble from their digestions should take trouble to digest. Here are a few:

Acids, taken at the same meal, do curdle milk. But what of it? The digestive process curdles the milk anyway.

Ice cream and sea foods, if fresh, are compatible.

Starches and proteins may be eaten together because the body is equipped to take care of such combinations.

In other words, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration seems to say, foods that are supposed to fight are not necessarily pugnacious. It might have added that they are not likely to go looking for trouble until their consumer does.

Paris Pastels

THERE is no doubt about the official color of Paris. A committee of experts, after careful investigations and lengthy consultations, has settled that: Paris is a delicately pale pastel shade of lavender-gray.

How this conclusion was reached is not announced, but few will wish to quarrel with it. Certainly for a great part of the year, from late summer until early spring, the city on the Seine seems bathed in an atmosphere of lavender-gray light, deepening at times to an almost purple mist, then paling to a resplendent silver haze.

In the spring, however, Paris is transformed. More, perhaps, than any other world capital it responds to the throb of the year's awakening, thanks largely to two things: its trees, and the river Seine.

As if in imitation of the opening buds, the very streets of Paris seem to unfold under the early springtime warmth. The countless little restaurants blossom out onto the sidewalks in neat rows of tables covered with picturesque colored cloths: the "classic" red-and-white, blue-and-white or green-and-white checks, all appropriately faded to a pleasant pastel tone. Around these tables the white-aproned proprietor ranges the inevitable boxes of hedge.

The dyers redip the large strip of red cloth which they drape in front of their shops in France as an immemorial sign. Along the Quais the slate-gray stalls of the booksellers—many of which have remained tightly locked all winter—open once more to form an uninterrupted row of old books, pictures, prints, stamps, maps and what nots of every conceivable kind, size, shape and color. Bulking black and shapeless against this confused spectrum, the keepers of the bookstalls sit solidly on their little stools, or constantly clump about in their sabots.

Probably no part of the city welcomes the spring sunshine more warmly than the Quai de l'Horloge. For here, on the original little island that was Paris, is the shop of the last French "fabricant" of sundials! Serenely unconcerned by his anachronistic situation M. Boucart calmly continues to ply his trade, turning out sundials of all kinds, marble, iron, ivory-slate, stone, copper and bronze.

The building which houses the little sundial store is not an old one, for a shell from "Big Bertha" destroyed during the war the tiny workshop of Bion, royal maker of mathematical instruments for France's Louis. But its neighbors undoubtedly recall the "good old days" when sundials were the rule instead of the exception, and the great clock in the Tour de l'Horloge at the other end of the Quai was but a "new-fangled notion."

There is, for instance the "bait store" which sells worms and tackle to the mysterious fishermen who daily line the shores of the Seine, but whom no one has ever seen catch anything! Outside this minute shop, exactly as it must have done for centuries, a gray metal fish dangles and twists and blows at the end of a string. In the brisk spring wind it seems to be making agile efforts to reach an artistic bouquet of little red radishes with their white tips and new green leaves, which in the best Parisian tradition has been left out on the window-ledge above, for all the world to see and admire.

M. B.

Corn Patches and Conservation

MARTIN CAMPBELL, who owned land up Marrowbone Creek in Knox County, Kentucky, twenty-five years ago, asked Eli Sizemore to clear a patch of timber up on the mountainside, for which he agreed to let Eli put in a crop of corn on shares the following year. In simple acts like this a great national problem had its beginnings. For what Martin and Eli were doing was being done by dozens, scores, hundreds of mountain farmers throughout the length and breadth of the southern Appalachians, likewise in the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas.

"It's a far piece up there," suggested Eli when Martin pointed out the tract. (To other ears it might have sounded as though Eli had said, "Hit's a fur piece up thar.")

"You may build ye a house up there," offered Martin.

"I haven't got e'er a mule," was Eli's further suggestion.

"I shall furnish ye a mule and take one-third the crop."

And thus the bargain was made. Eli cleared the acreage close to the mountain top that fall and winter. There was little merchantable timber left. Most of the white oak had been felled and the logs snaked out for cross-ties and staves. The tulip poplars had long since gone into clapboards. Eli made his one-room shack of logs, covered with red oak boards. Except for a few poles which he saved for a hog pen and a corn crib, the timber on the tract was burned.

Eli had not much use for the mule in putting in his crop the first year, except to mark off the tract. He used a hoe to dig holes in the rich leaf mold and there dropped in his corn. The fertile forest soil yielded an extraordinary crop for those parts, probably sixty bushels to the acre. Eli used the mule, however, for transportation to and from the store and to haul in his crop on a homemade sled to his homemade corn crib.

For the next two years Eli renewed his contract. Then he permitted the field to lie idle for a year and accumulate a crop of weeds and undergrowth. The fifth year Eli bargained with Martin again, giving the owner only one-fourth the crop this time. By now the soft leaf mold had been washed off and Eli had to use the mule and a bull-tongue plow to put the soil in shape. His youngsters walked behind him and pulled out the roots and cut the shoots from the old stumps. Eli had a harder time that year and the next two. Crops became lighter. Every time he put his plow into that mountainside he stirred up soil for the rains to wash into the valley.

After the fifth or sixth series of croppings, Martin Campbell's high fields were down to bare rock. The winter and spring rains ran off in torrents. The creek beds below were so filled with soil and gravel and forest debris that they could not carry off the water. As a result the whole valley remained flooded and it became increasingly difficult to put in a crop in the comparatively richer lowlands. Martin Campbell, in common with all the landowners in the mountains, found it necessary to clear and crop the hillsides almost exclusively. In so doing they complicated an already difficult problem, and created another.

Possibly it would be more accurate to say that in the clearing and cropping contracts of the Eli Sizemores and the Martin Campbells several national problems had their beginnings. Problems of flood, drought, inland waterways navigation, hydroelectric power resources, reforestation, and the utilization of submarginal lands all have their relation to the farming of these mountain sides. The solution probably lies in the proper disposition of these hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—of corn patches.

Thousands of Eli Sizemores and Martin Campbells, practically all families of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic origin, have found it increasingly difficult to sustain themselves. They have all practiced farming from the time their ancestors settled there in the post-Revolutionary days, but they have never been agriculturally self-supporting. Wild game and fish supplied the pioneer table. Later, when this natural source of food was dwindling, timber was the principal source of income. Now both game and timber are gone. Still later the mines furnished a livelihood for many, but these are operating on curtailed schedules and many are closed. To complicate the situation, many natives who had been industrially employed in the North have returned, bringing families with them.

This land may be temporarily profitable, but its utilization for cropping is obviously inimical to public welfare. This land is submarginal; that is, it is not capable of yielding either to the farmer or to the individual forester the return for the use of his labor and capital which he might obtain elsewhere. This is why the Federal Government's agents are endeavoring in various ways to divert such areas from their present uneconomical use and devote them to the uses for which they seem best adapted.

Any plan for taking over these lands, however, necessarily must take into consideration the people living there. About 50 per cent of these mountain dwellers today are "on relief." Until an extraordinary change in their situation takes place, they will remain public charges. The proposal that these dwellers on submarginal lands be transplanted to more fertile soil elsewhere is likely to be abandoned as impractical, except in the case of the comparatively few living on lands acquired by the National Park Service. A wiser policy, it would seem, would be to maintain as many of them in their homes as the land resources will permit and to help them to make the best of their meager environment.

How this may best be done is for the forces engaged in rural rehabilitation under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to decide. It has been made a relief problem for the present, but it is one of conservation primarily and it is a task which has a relation to the work of several federal executive departments.

A policy of forest land acquisition, accompanied by cessation of hillside farming and the institution of reforestation practices, would preserve the mountains for their best purpose. But that alone cannot solve the human problem. Permitting the older families to remain on their land, to practice subsistence farming in the reclaimed valleys, and support themselves principally by work in the forests may care for most of the land-owning population, but the younger generation must emigrate, either into industry as it recovers or, by gentle degrees, into better farming districts.

The very nature of the immense task removes it from the realm of emergency measures.

MALCOLM BAYLEY

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

For Political News

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The articles in the Monitor about Huey Long, General Johnson, etc., are timely and very interesting to students of political affairs. Frequently I find in the Monitor accounts of local politics, bits of news which, to my knowledge, have not appeared in the New Orleans press. And the Monitor editorials covering these are, as always, models of enlightenment and fairness.

If 50 per cent of the Monitor's news space were given to political news it would not be too much for me. My tastes, to be sure, do not run in this direction, artistic pursuits, social interests and housekeeping being much more in my line. But we are face to face with the possibility—yes, the probability—of having our splendid form of government permanently weakened, if not destroyed; it seems urgent, therefore, that law-abiding and honest citizens, of both sexes, co-operate in a powerful drive to preserve it. If we were formally at war, the need could hardly be greater for concentrated, unremitting effort along these lines: indeed, we are at war with vast numbers of organized and conscienceless public enemies.

If a fair proportion of thoughtful, law-abiding people—the class that reads the Monitor, for example—would take up this task seriously, the control of our Government would soon be wrested from the hands of the unfit now in power. Just think for a moment what it would mean to have in America, with all of its magnificent resources and opportunities for the highest human happiness, a government of wise and honorable men.

One can begin political work at the bottom by attending the precinct meetings in his neighborhood. Everywhere—even in Louisiana!—there are groups working for good government. Help them! Not a one of us but has at least some time to give to this vital and patriotic work. It will prove interesting and stimulating, too; truly the happiest people in the world are those who are doing their best to make it a better place to live in. And The Christian Science Monitor is unfailing in showing us what needs to be done, and how to do it.

SYLVIA F. METCALF

New Orleans, La.

North . . South . . East . . West

Harlem Studies Its Problem

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT disturbances in the Harlem sector of New York City have served to direct public attention to conditions there which seem to have been aggravated by those economic disturbances made the scapegoat and the burden bearer of all so-called social ills. Those more or less familiar with the Harlem of a decade ago did not regard the predominent Negro population in that area of a great northern metropolis as a menace to the peace and order of the larger community. It was, in a sense, an antechamber or home sector for the comfort and convenience of Negroes who were employed, generally speaking, in Manhattan proper. It served its residents much as bordering New Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island towns and cities serve a larger percentage of white workers in the city proper.

But conditions have materially changed in a decade. Unemployment invariably induces shifting of transient or unattached populations. Just as higher wages brought thousands of southern Negroes to the North during and after 1914, lack of work in the cotton belt of the South has sent other thousands of unemployed on what often has proved a vain trek to some vaguely conceived land of promise. Harlem, fabled haven of social freedom, chitlins, night clubs ringing with unrestrained music and laughter, seems to have been a more effective and alluring magnet than the so-called Black Belt of Chicago. In the latter refuge there was, apparently, more work, in the packing houses and cattle pens, and less irresponsible leisure along the line of the elevated "Subway."

It was because of this lure of possible ease and freedom from too great accountability for one's time or whereabouts that Harlem attracted to itself a population which has congested it beyond the limits of safety and prudence. So it came about that when a carelessly thrown spark fell into the tinder box a month or more ago a disastrous explosion followed.

Recently a studious and probably impartial commission has studied the apparent causes, avoidable or otherwise, which induced or led up to the outbreak. The conclusions reached appear to follow logically and naturally the disclosures made by newspapers immediately following the disturbances, just as these disclosures dealt with conditions quite familiar to New Yorkers generally long before the event. It is made apparent that the residents of Harlem, both permanent and transient, were among the first to feel the effects of unemployment, and that many of them, in the natural course of events, will be the last to benefit by hoped-for increased employment.

With Saturday nights months instead of days apart, the stronger or more dominant inhabitants found it convenient, or necessary, to prey upon or profiteer at the expense of the weaker or less resourceful members of the community.

Happily there seem to be no conflicting racial emotions to add destructive fire to what has proved to be little more than an emphatic warning of more serious trouble unless an effort is made to remove unhealthy contributing causes. The discontented and unhappy protesters need nothing more, at the moment, than they need work. They have had enough of play, and too much. The tinsel has worn off. Harlem, long a refuge of the restless, the wanderer and the pool-ticket peddler, has been revealed in the sunlight of reason in its true perspective.

Again it has been learned that bricks cannot be made without straw. Paradoxical as it may seem, the world's playgrounds, while becoming more numerous and of greater area, are, in fact, becoming less popular and less appreciated. All serious-minded people are tiring of too much enforced idleness and dependence. The holidays and playtimes most appreciated are those which come to punctuate or separate our working days.

Harlem's problem is to balance a present oversupply of idleness and enforced dependency, a superabundance of temptation into predatory pursuits, with greater opportunities to earn one's daily bread by the honest sweat of the worker's brow. And that is equally true of millions of hopeful but harassed people in towns and cities where the element of race or color does not enter into or confuse the solution of a common problem.

The Wide Horizon

First Glimpses of Tokyo

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

IT IS a tradition in Japan that if a departing visitor sees Fujiyama, the highest peak in the country, as he sails away, he is sure to return. Whatever may be the value of this omen, a newcomer is certainly fortunate if he sails up the Bay of Tokyo on a clear morning, as I did, and sees, as an introduction to Japan, the perfect cone-shaped summit of Mt. Fuji, with its eternal snows, rising to a height of over 13,000 feet. Fujiyama is one of the world's few perfect mountains in grace and symmetry; and the ethereal glimpse of its peak through the light haze of early morning recalled in my mind the magnificent view of Mt. Ararat, as seen in the far distance from the plateau of Soviet Armenia.

In general one's first impressions of Japan are soft, mild and hospitable. But there is one challenging feature of the streets of the great port, Yokohama, and the neighboring metropolis, Tokyo, which run into each other with no marked division. This is the incomprehensible characters, some of them Japanese, some of them Chinese, which appear on shopfronts, billboards, telegraph poles.

These mysterious characters are the first warning that anyone who comes to the East and wants to get beyond the superficial routine westernized life that has developed in the larger cities of Japan and China has a hard apprenticeship before him.

One soon finds other ways in which Tokyo is more fundamentally different from New York or Boston than is London or Paris or Berlin. Japanese hospitality is, or ought to be, proverbial; and Japanese friends and acquaintances are certain to give the newcomer an opportunity to savor Japanese food in a Japanese restaurant or club. Here processes like eating with chopsticks and sitting on mats or cushions on the floor, so natural and graceful with the Japanese, go clumsily with the foreigner.

Another sometimes inconvenient feature of Tokyo is the absence of street names in this huge city of more than five and a half million inhabitants. The houses are listed and numbered according to districts and blocks; but the numbering system is based not on the location of the house, but on the order in which it was built. So No. 1 in a given block may be next door not to No. 2 or No. 3, but to No. 37.

In some respects, to be sure, Tokyo is almost blatantly westernized. Many banks, department stores, office buildings could have been transplanted bodily from America, England or Germany. Cheap and numerous taxicabs, ready to drive for miles for a flat fee of fifty sen (less than fifteen cents) have almost driven the ricksha-bearers out of business.

Sometimes there is a quaint amalgam of East and West. One enters a restaurant on the Ginza, Tokyo's main shopping street, and finds girl waitresses in Japanese costume, with gayly colored kimonos and huge obis, or sashes fastened at the back, crying out the customary "arigato" (thank you) to departing patrons who may have consumed such highly modern and American dishes as griddle cakes and strawberry shortcake.

Walking down the Ginza one can find department stores dealing in merchandise of all kinds, while outside is a line of little booths where peddlers whose total stock could scarcely exceed a few score yen offer all sorts of knickknacks jumbled together in profuse variety.

One of the pleasant features of Japanese life is the fondness for children. The public parks have their children's sections, with a great variety of amusements. One almost never hears a child spoken to sharply; and the Japanese children, on their part, are mostly quiet and well behaved. A frequent sight is a black-haired, almond-eyed baby, carried, like an Indian papoose, on his mother's back; just one more living atom in the impersonal "pressure of population" that is such a chronically perplexing problem for Japan's grown-up statesmen and economists.

Mirror of Opinion

Two Front Pages

WHAT different worlds are mirrored on the respective front pages of the two parts of yesterday's Times! On Page 1 it is a world and a country containing little to be proud of. The Pope cries out against the insanity of war threatening Europe. Somebody is ousted in a local vice inquiry. The rubber manufacturers are accused of conspiracy. There is a brutal murder. Communists are convicted in California. . . . Congress is in a jam on relief. A distinguished citizen is charged with evading taxes. A lone cheerful note is sounded by the business man who predicts the return of prosperity.

It is almost another world that confronted the reader of the second part of yesterday's Times. The first column dealt with so basic and normal a human interest as food, even if the subject concerned a 10 per cent rise in restaurant prices. The second column told about the toy fair. The third column told about the new fabricated house which comes wrapped up in cellophane. The fourth column was concerned with lexicography; it seems that we now have nearly 800,000 words in the English language. . . .

This is the normal, basic world. It goes on its way on Page 23 in the face of all the accidents and follies on Page 1. Consider only the first four columns of Page 23 as sketched out above. Homes, food, toys and 800,000 English words in which to talk about them; they make up a very satisfactory design for living.—New York Times.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 119

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Adopts Reich Censure

Berlin: 'Others Violated First'

Bonus Bill Sees Compromise

Babe Ruth Is Again a Hero

Hail Britain's Silver Jubilee

China Clipper Hops to Hawaii

THE League Council approves unanimously the resolution condemning Germany as presented by France and backed by Britain and Italy. Only Denmark abstains from voting, as showing direct opposition, but various members, especially European neutrals, are not in full agreement. Germany has been arraigned, found guilty of treaty violation and rebuked in mild words; but there is active opposition to the French attitude of threatening a future violator, perhaps Germany, and attempting to use the League as a machine for applying punishment. The paramount question looms after what the Council has done—Can the League bring Europe into the co-ordination it imperatively requires?

¶ Germany's newspapers agree that treaty fulfillment is the basis of international life, but ask why this should not be applied to the allies too. They hold Berlin's arms violation was second and that refusal of the other signatories to keep their disarmament pledge was first. The Geneva move is classed with "the war guilt lie" and is called a poor foundation for future European security. Yet Germany will go ahead with its efforts to gain equal status among the nations, officials declare—And will it hold back if the successful method appears to lead to the League?

¶ Washington sees great measures move toward form as law. The Senate puts truck and bus lines under Interstate Commerce Commission, gives the Interior Department its appropriation, with a new under secretary, and rushes the $1,000,000,000 farm credit bill designed to enable millions of tenants and share croppers to acquire their land. As another climax, Senator Pat Harrison offers a compromise proposal, claiming presidential approval, to settle the veterans' bonus issue by allowing veterans to surrender their certificates for 3 per cent negotiable federal bonds. The bill declares no general pensions are to follow—But pensions to end pensions always have failed.

¶ U. S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana engage in an exchange that provides fireworks and makes history. The Secretary sends word that if the Baton Rouge Legislature, assembled once more by the Senator, passes laws giving control of PWA funds spent in Louisiana to Senator Long's political organization, the $37,000,000 federal allotment will be canceled. The angry and expressive Senator shouts defiance and promises reply in the Senate. Yet Mr. Ickes promotes his adversary—He elevates the one-time Kingfish to "Emperor of Louisiana."

¶ Babe Ruth's debut as a National Leaguer in the uniform of the Boston Braves gives baseball on the opening day a top thrill hardly to be surpassed in the entire season. Having attained the advanced age of 40, Mr. Ruth had been transferred by the New York Yankees to the Boston team as a showy antique. But in his initial appearance before 22,000 madly shouting customers, he clouts a brilliant home run, makes an impossible catch, and has an unbidden hand in each of the runs that humbles the New York Giants 4 to 2. Babe Ruth is great as a baseball player—He is greater as a human being who sets in rousing reversal a popular fiction about age.

¶ The Monitor's special supplement of Britain's Silver Jubilee is eloquently expressive of the dignity and integrity of a chief world power. This monarchy in the modern form has many friendly rivalries with the Republic of the United States, and perhaps none more keenly argued than as to which is the more democratic. On June 22, 1911, George V was given formal coronation in Westminster Abbey to the chant, constantly reiterated since that day, of "God save the King"—The Silver Jubilee commemorates Britain's gratitude for the answer to its prayer.

¶ Alameda, Calif., sends the Clipper Pioneer roaring away to blaze the routine commercial aerial trail from California to China. Hawaii is easily reached on schedule time. The first 1700 of the 2400 miles to Honolulu are covered in fast time, then the big plane, carrying a crew of six and 10,000 pounds of mail, goes slowly for experimental purposes. Radio messages give it exact position constantly; new air victories appear won. Meanwhile, in New York, the plane's designer, Igor Sikorsky, says 24-hour service to Europe is immediately ahead. About 100 passengers, and oh, yes—These luxury planes will carry along even their own merry swimming pools.

League Votes Censure On Reich's Violations

Litvinoff Tells Council That Other Powers Threaten Peace

Arguments Shelved

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

GENEVA, April 17—An attempt by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to extend the implications of the League resolution condemning Germany to parts of the world other than Europe, was overridden.

The Soviet delegate's proposal was opposed by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, who asked the Council to confine itself to "practical measures, so all our efforts won't be lost in shallows and miseries."

Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France supported Sir John's views and asked Mr. Litvinoff not to press his request. M. Laval suggested that the Soviet objective might "more appropriately be done at another time under other circumstances."

Mr. Litvinoff thereupon agreed and the vote was called for on the tri-power resolution as originally introduced by the French Foreign Minister.

Armaments for Defense

In the course of his speech, Mr. Litvinoff said:

"All peace-loving states have the right to armaments for their protection and for their safety. While admitting equality of rights to armaments, we presuppose that such armaments will be used solely for defensive purposes for the protection of existing frontiers and for one's own security.

"What then is to be done if, in given circumstances, such an assumption appears doubtful and when there are grounds for apprehension that the armaments are intended not for protection but for infringement of frontiers and fulfillment by violent methods of the idea of revenge and infringement of the security of neighboring or remote states in violation of the peace of the world with all its disastrous consequences?

What's to Be Done?

"What is to be done, I ask, if a state demanding or seizing the right to armaments is ruled by people who have announced to the whole world a foreign-policy program consisting of a policy of revenge, the unlimited conquest of foreign territory and the destruction of the independence of entire states—by a people who, having publicly announced such a program, far from repudiating it, continually circulate it and bring up their country in that spirit?

"What is to be done in a state in which the leaders profess such a policy and which refuses to give any guarantee whatsoever of its nonfulfillment and which refuses to give any guarantee of the security of neighboring states—guarantees which other states, not even suspected of aggressive intentions, are quite ready to give?

"Can we close our eyes to such facts? It is obvious such cases demand special attention."

"We would be happy to have from that state an official declaration of its repudiation of the program of revenge and conquest and of its readiness to collaborate with us in a collective guarantee of security of all states, including itself, in common with effective guarantees of nonviolation of the peace of the world," the Soviet diplomat said.

Denmark's Abstention Feature of Action at Geneva

Poland Votes 'Aye'

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 17—When the vote was taken in the League Council this morning on the French resolution on German rearming, after a prolonged debate on which important reservations were expressed by a number of countries, only Denmark actually went on record as opposed, by abstaining.

Eventually the resolution which was presented by Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, was offered yesterday as the joint product of the three European powers which met in conference last week at Stresa. The resolution comprised two sections: first, the condemnation of Germany's treaty violation and second the provision for future action in case of unilateral moves of a similar nature by any country.

Speeches

Following statements yesterday by the delegates of France, Britain and Italy—M. Laval, Sir John Simon and Baron Pompeo Aloisi—Col. Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, voiced his Government's objections to the resolution. He said he was prepared to agree with moves for security and peace. He pointed to Poland's better relations with Soviet Russia. But he expressed surprise at what he termed "the large number of urgent appeals made for seeking the pacification of Eastern Europe." He said that Poland's suspicions had been aroused by all this talk and that certain proposed agreements seemed rather calculated to infract than to secure peace.

Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia supported the French viewpoint, Salvador de Madariaga of Spain urged further debate on the delicate matter, while Dr. Peter Munch of Denmark said his thought was divided as to the resolution and he wanted to consult his Government before acting.

Is the Door Closed?

Now that the Council has declared Germany failed in its duty to respect its engagements, it is asked whether the door has been closed on the return of the Reich to Geneva. Sir John Simon says it hasn't been, and indeed no milder form of words could have been chosen if a rebuke was to be publicly administered. Yet the broad fact remains that Germany has been arraigned and found guilty.

Here the unwritten rule ordains that members of the Council should not vote against a seriously presented project of the majority. They simply abstain. Thus, unanimity is nominally obtained and a resolution is effective.

There Were Objections

Strong opposition, nevertheless, manifested itself against the French action, which was only kept down

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Einstein Tells Boy Reporter Nature Is Pure Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 17—After experienced newspapermen in many instances had failed, it remained for a 15-year-old high school boy, Henry Rosso, to get an interview with Dr. Albert Einstein, the physicist and head of the mathematics department of the Princeton University Institute for Advanced Study, on his philosophy of mathematics.

The interview, printed in the current issue of The Tower, high school newspaper, quotes Dr. Einstein as saying his first acquaintance with advanced mathematics fathered the wish "to find out by reason the meaning of relation."

"It was for me wholly different from anything in life," Dr. Einstein is quoted as continuing. "It seemed to me a revelation of the Highest Author, and I will never forget it. Later I discovered that nature was constructed in a wonderful way, and that our task is to find out the mathematical structure of nature itself. Even nature is simple if we happen to look at it in a proper manner. Then, if nature is really a simple structure, it is a mathematical fact.

"This I have discovered, and it is my own belief, but it is not the belief of other investigators. It is a kind of faith that helped me through my whole life not to become hopeless in the great difficulties of investigation."

Dr. Einstein refused to discuss personal matters.

"My life is a simple thing that would interest no one," he is quoted as saying. "It is a fact that I was born, and that is all that is necessary."

Hultman Is Ready to Hit Back

Shoe Plants Violating Codes

Connecticut Tunes Up for 300th

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Hultman—Trial Before Council Gets Under Way

Ready to fight technicality with technicality, Eugene C. Hultman prepared for trial before the Executive Council today, in defense of his character and his position. Two trump cards were held in reserve by Clarence A. Barnes, counsel for Mr. Hultman:

1. A challenge of the constitutionality of using misconduct charges against Mr. Hultman when police commissioner, to remove him as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

2. A challenge of the constitutionality of Governor Curley's right to hold office.

The second and most potent trump is based on the fact that Mr. Curley was sworn in before the Senate had organized, in alleged contravention of the law. If necessary, it was said Mr. Barnes would carry this challenge to the Supreme Judicial Court.

But, observers opined, Mr. Barnes might change his mind about playing either trump. He may let the Curley-Feeney team make their bid, and then try to "set" them with what he hopes are superior cards.

It was apparently decided at the last minute that defense strategy should include teeth, as well as straight character defense. Observers pointed out that the letter of the law was the chief Curley weapon, in past ouster proceedings. Should these tactics be continued at the Hultman trial, it is believed that Mr. Barnes will then reply in kind.

Rumors sped around the State House, often in head-on collision. One school held that a majority of the executive council would not vote for dismissal of Mr. Hultman, unless the case against him was proved beyond doubt. The opposing school said this could not be. Governor Curley, they said, would never go through with the trial unless assured of a majority support in advance.

Nearly 50 witnesses including several police officials have been called for the proceedings by John P. Feeney, Curley counsel. Mr. Barnes, in a last minute plea to the councilors, asked ample time for his client's defense.

Shoes—Code Violations By Many Plants Adjusted

New England shoe manufacturers received news from Washington today that NRA authorities found about half of them were violating their codes. At the same time it was learned that adjustment of the violations, followed with compliance, has been made in practically all cases investigated.

Some 86 plants had violated wage and hour provisions, it was disclosed. Most of the violations were adjusted without recourse to compliance councils.

An excess of "learners," workers who receive handicap wages until they gain proficiency in their trades, was reported as a major item in noncompliance in 26 Maine factories, 15 New Hampshire plants, 94 in Massachusetts.

Tercentenary—State of Connecticut Nears Line

At high noon on April 26, bedlam will break loose over the quiet Connecticut countryside. Church bells

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Bulgars Dismiss 40 High Officers In Political Move

Factional Rifts Increase Since Zvenoists Took Over Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 17—Forty higher Bulgarian army officers were dismissed on the recommendation of the Supreme Military Council.

Observers here are convinced that this is a political move caused by dissensions which have arisen in the army since Bulgarian officers entered politics last May, when a group of young officers overthrew the Sofia Government and forced King Boris to accept a dictatorial régime. The new régime, however, was obliged to retire in January and the army created a new Government containing still more officers. This, of course, has caused still more strife and dissension.

While the army no doubt wanted to stabilize Bulgaria's political life, many hold it only succeeded in menacing the final source of social stability, namely army discipline. One group of officers wants to keep the army in power, while another wants to put it back in barracks.

Meanwhile a sharp polemic has broken out between the Prime Minister, Gen. Peter Zlateff, on the one hand, and former Prime Minister Kimon Georgieff on the other. Because of Bulgaria's censorship, Mr. Georgieff has had to express his views through the Serbian paper Pravda.

[A more detailed review of the critical events in Bulgaria appears on page 7.]

Blazing the Trail to Hawaii and the Orient

Wide World

Upper, Left to Right—Capt. Edwin Musick, Commander of the Pan American Clipper Pioneer; R. O. D. Sullivan, Victor A. Wright, Fred J. Noonan, W. Turner Jarboe Jr., Harry R. Canaday. Lower—J. T. Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways System

Big Flying Boat Reaches Hawaii In Record Time

Clipper Pioneer Drops Into Honolulu Harbor After 2400-Mile Flight

HONOLULU, April 17 (AP)—The big clipper plane Pioneer alighted on Pearl Harbor, here, at 7:57 a. m., Honolulu time (1:27 p. m., eastern standard time), today, after a 2400-mile flight from Alameda, Calif.

The plane roared over Honolulu at 7:05 a. m., Honolulu time, setting a record for the east to west crossing of the Pacific. Gliding gracefully down in a wide circle, the clipper split the waters of Pearl Harbor exactly three minutes before her scheduled landing time.

The ship had spent 52 minutes cruising over the city and adjacent cane fields. It cut exactly seven hours from the best time made in the six previous crossings from California. Commander Knefler McGinnis led a mass flight of six navy planes to the islands Jan. 11, 1934, in 24 hours and 45 minutes.

The clipper, which left Alameda at 3:50 p. m. (Pacific standard time, 6:50 p. m., eastern standard time) yesterday, reached almost 160 miles an hour at times.

Clipper Pioneer Gets Off On Schedule Time With Its Load of 40,000 Pounds

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 17 (AP)—Without incident the giant aerial Clipper Pioneer lifted its 41,000 pounds into the air at 3:50 p. m. (6.50 p. m., eastern standard time) yesterday and soon was lost to sight through the Golden Gate, exit for the planes in six other successful California-Hawaii flights.

Three thousand gallons of gasoline and 300 gallons of oil, enough for a flight of 3200 miles, were aboard at the takeoff. One hundred and two pounds of the plane's weight was contributed by 10,000 letters, from philatelists all over the world.

Four powerful motors, developing 2800 horsepower, whirled the big propellers as several thousand specta-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

League Air Corps Urged to Displace National Aviation

London Conference Hears of Plan for Control Through Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Abandonment of national air forces, internationalizing of civic aviation and formation of a League of Nations' air battalion were among suggestions for combating the menace of aerial warfare put forward at the conference on "Aviation as an International Problem."

The conference's intended function was to consider the present conditions and to discuss suggestions for the promotion of international good will in the air. No resolutions were moved.

Among the speakers were Sir Philip Sassoon, British Under Secretary of State for Air; Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, aviation expert and pioneer among British pilots; Dr. G. P. Gooch, historian; Prof. D. Mitrany, professor of political science at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., and Mr. Jonathan Griffen, young sponsor of a new civil flying plan.

To End Private Activity

Mr. Griffen's plan entails the formation of an international—or, "at the smallest a European"—airways company, controlling all civil aviation, and the ultimate abandonment of private flying.

"As long as air power remains in national hands, it will remain true that there is no genuine defense against attacks from the air," Mr. Griffen declared. "It is therefore absolutely necessary to get national air forces abolished and to get accepted the most effective measures possible for preventing misuse of civil aircraft."

"International control of aviation," he added, "is essential, far from being a hindrance, to full economic development of air transport. For aviation will never pay until it is as safe and regular as surface transport."

Development Nearer

A considerable measure of agreement was accorded to this statement and to one made by Colonel Moore-Brabazon, chairman of one of the meetings, that if civil aviation were not subsidized many problems would disappear.

"The country which will first make flying pay for itself will be aerial master of the world," Colonel Moore-Brabazon stated. "At present the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Spring! Vermont Snowed In

RUTLAND, Vt., April 17 (AP)—Northern Vermont, which enjoyed spring weather last week while southern New England suffered from a northeast gale, today was under a heavy blanket of snow with no let-up in sight.

Nine inches of snow had fallen here since yesterday, and it still was snowing this morning. Plows were placed in operation on mountain highways, and four trucks were sanding the main highway over Sherburne Mountain.

High Cost of Pension Plans Shown to Political Scientists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—The compulsory contributory plan of old-age pensions provided for in the proposed social security legislation, now before Congress, has no safe precedent from a practical standpoint and presents future problems which actuaries feel unable to cope with, according to M. Albert Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, in a discussion of the proposed legislation at the semiannual dinner of the Academy of Political Science here last night.

Under the old-age assistance program, which provides free pensions to persons in need and which calls for "50-50" co-operation by the states and the Federal Government, the federal appropriation for the first year would be less than $50,000,000, Mr. Linton said. However, he continued, this gave no indication of the magnitude of the ultimate burden on the states and the Federal Government.

Although he favored the adoption of the assistance plan, Mr. Linton declared the country should be prepared within 10 years for a total annual burden of approximately $1,000,000,000, shared equally by the states and the Government.

Scrutiny of Costs Needed

Since the assistance plan was only a part of the larger program of economic security sponsored by the Administration, no single item of cost should be underestimated in arriving at the probable total tax burden the country will have to bear, he said.

Mr. Linton asserted that the social security bill now before Congress makes no provision for continuing the pension to an aged person who leaves the state where he has qualified for a pension.

"Canada specifically provides for meeting this intensely human problem—so should the United States," he added.

According to Mr. Linton, the basis of operation proposed in Washington requires the accumulation of reserves running anywhere from $15,000,000 to $250,000,000, with the House committee plan involving about $30,000,000.

"It may well turn out eventually that the only practicable solution is for each generation to cope with its own old-age problem within the limit of its economic ability," he said.

Government as Manager

Government as an economic manager was discussed by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard Uni-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Security

The second article in the Monitor's "Search for Social Security" series appears tomorrow.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 17, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Pages 10 and 11
Sports—Page 13

Features

Jubilee Section—Pages 1 to 16
Weather 2
Events Tonight 8
Radio Timetable 2
Boston Snapshots 8
Radio Review 8
The Home Forum 9
"Blessed are the meek"
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods .. 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

President Orders Textile Inquiry By Tariff Board

Processing Tax Backed by Farm Bureau Chief of New Hampshire

Aids Buying Power, Putnam Declares

Conservative New England turned on itself today, and when it had turned, President Roosevelt was not left undefended in his current differences with textile leaders.

No less a personage than George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, nationally-known farm leader, and imbued with New England tradition, offered the defense.

Against blame by virtually all leading textile manufacturers in this region, Mr. Putnam today strongly supported the Government's processing tax. He contended that repeal of the measure would spell doom for the industry.

Rise in Buying Power

Mr. Putnam asserted, in a radio address over Boston station WBZ today, that the processing tax boosts agricultural purchasing power to the point where industry secures a market for its goods. He denied that repeal of the tax would cause an increase in New England production. "It would result in loss of agricultural production control."

His views were in direct contradiction of those expressed yesterday by James Sinclair, Fall River manufacturer, who announced closure of his Charlton Mills in protest against the processing tax. "As both mills in the North and South must pay the tax," Mr. Putnam emphasized, "New England is not under greater handicap than the South."

Other Causes Seen

Much might be read between the lines of his next sentence: "If the northern textile mills are any worse off than their southern competitors, the cause must be something other than the processing tax."

Significance is attached to this statement because of an assertion made in Brunswick, Maine, by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday. Mr. Woll charged that the southern manufacturers have been more progressive than the northern, and have installed more efficient and up-to-date machinery.

As proof for his contention that the processing tax added to the price of cotton is not a vital factor in mill production, Mr. Putnam cited events of 1932. "The year of 1932," he said, "was a year of low cotton prices. At the same time it was one of the worst years in cotton textile history."

Slight Increase in Price

He declared that the cotton processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound (or $21 a bale) means only a slight increase in the price of cotton goods. Under the tax the price of a bed sheet increases 7½ cents, a work shirt 3¾ cents, overalls 8¾ cents, and unbleached muslin a little over 1 cent per yard. The total processing tax amounts to 96 cents per person over a year, said Mr. Putnam.

"The processing tax in no way hinders the ability of American manufacturers to compete in international trade," he stated, "because the tax is refunded on exported goods and because the foreign manufacturer must pay the tariff plus the processing tax on all goods which he imports."

Japan Is Not Mentioned, but Way Opened to Higher Tariffs

Boston Tea Party Threat Answered

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—President Roosevelt today seized the red herring which the textile industry had itself furnished him, and proceeded to brandish it in front of the threatened "Boston Tea Party" against the cotton-textiles processing tax.

He ordered the Tariff Commission to investigate complaints concerning importation of bleached cotton cloth—most of which comes from Japan. The President carefully avoided using the name Japan, in an attempt to cushion international repercussions with diplomatic etiquette.

Whether the tariff commission recommends an elevation of present duties on these textiles will of course determine whether or not the Administration has acted to relieve the mills.

State Department Concurs

But the National Industrial Recovery Board, which received complaints from the Cotton Textile Institute and others, found that the facts warranted their recommendation of an investigation, and the State Department concurred in this finding.

This constitutes a presumption that the Tariff Commission may also discover that duty elevations are appropriate, and the President by utilizing flexible-tariff authority may attempt to still the textile revolt by shutting off imports of bleached cloth.

The Japanese Case

But the Chief Executive himself last week pointed out that the problem of Japanese imports is relatively insignificant compared with the genuine problems of the industry. So long as imports from Japan average around less than 1 per cent of the total domestic production, they can hardly be said to endanger the industry as a whole. Hitherto the Administration has resisted all urging to stop Japanese imports.

But the cotton textile leaders themselves made the Japanese issue acute, started the agitation, and thus brought into being a question which leaders, in the Administration and out, plainly recognize to be a red herring. Now that the processing-tax battle has become much more acute, there is a considerable question whether this minor concession will suffice to check the demand for a right-about face in Administration policy.

The Japanese textile issue, on its own merits, presents an impressive case for an elevation in the tariff.

Wallace Lays Plight Of Textile Industry To Home Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 17—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, made a quick trip into the heart of "enemy territory" today to defend the attack of New England Governors and mill owners against the cotton processing tax.

Secretary Wallace said in an interview that "the processing tax is not the cause for shutting down of New England mills." While he said he had a most sympathetic feeling for the New England mill owners he intimated the present dilemma was the mill owner's own fault and was the result of not modernizing its mills and for not co-operating with other mill owners to equalize competition.

"I firmly believe," he said just before his speech to the Bowdoin Institute of Politics, "that the processing tax has infinitely improved the cotton textile industry's condition over the plight they found themselves in at the end of 1932."

When asked what the AAA would do and what action the President planned to take if the New England mill owners refused to pay the processing tax, the Secretary passed the buck to the Treasury Department and to court decisions.

"That is not my problem—yet," he said. He compared the New England textile man's plight with that of the farmers in the South and West, but said, there was a decided difference in relief of their dilemmas. He maintained that while payment of relief benefits to the farmers under the AAA for plowed-under land and restricted planting was necessary that to use relief money to aid a textile manufacturer where the slump was more his fault than that of the farmers any payment from new work relief fund "is not compatable with the patriotism of the American people."

Mr. Wallace believes the textile people can work out their own salvation with co-operation from the Government where necessary. The processing tax is necessary co-operation, he declared. He stressed nation competition as the cause for today's predicament rather than foreign competition.

Balanced Agriculture Defended by Wallace

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 17 (AP)—Carrying the fight for retention of AAA policies into the northeast, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agri-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Hultman Is Ready to Hit Back

Shoe Plants Violating Codes

Connecticut Tunes Up for 300th

(Continued from Page 1)

will clang their iron tongues; fire whistles and factory whistles will open their brass throats and scream. Housewives even are invited to bang the dishpans out the window and tie down the horn on the family chariot.

On that day, Connecticut opens its three hundredth anniversary—known to the illuminati as the state tercentenary. (To save time and argument over this moot title, a reference to Webster uncovers the following. If so minded, you may say ter-cen'-te-nar'-y. Or you may say ter'-cen-ten'-ni-al. Both are adjectives and nouns. Or, if you give up, you may mumble sheepishly something about three hundredth anniversary.

First event on the program opens in Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, where the first meeting of the General Court in 1635 is to be commemorated. Both lineal descendants of that original government unit—the General Assembly and the Supreme Court of Errors, will take part. Chief Justice William M. Maltbie will orate.

Blow your horns at noon, advises the Tercentenary (did you get it right?) Commission. "And any other noise producing instruments!"

Phetes—Electricians Find Themselves in Dark—Fuse

There were 65 master electricians around the dinner table in Danvers last night when the lights went out.

Waiting for them to come on again, various highly technical explanations were offered. The load might be in the process of shifting between two generators. And so forth. And so forth.

Fifteen minutes later, by the most complex reasoning process, one electrician arrived at a hypothesis.

Maybe a fuse was blown. He went down cellar to see. It was. Curtain.

Trade—Pros and Cons Of Imports Are Discussed

International trade, pro and con.

Governor Curley called for a patriotic boycott of all foreign goods, last night. He spoke to the Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Statler.

"If Americans would buy American, and cease patronizing stores which sell foreign goods," said he, "we could give jobs to 3,000,000 persons."

In the near-by Georgian Room of the Statler, the Advertising Club was told exactly the contrary. Export trade, said L. E. McGivena, of the New York Daily News, is of the greatest importance to the country. Already exports exceed imports by a large margin. Cotton exports to Japan are the mainstay of returning prosperity to the South. The drastic tariffs proposed in the North for Japanese cottons would be disastrous to the South, he said.

Sills—Bowdoin President Urges Efforts for Peace

Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, speaking to the student body on "The College Man and Peace," said:

"Today in many schools and colleges there are being held demonstrations against war. Bowdoin College is glad to do anything in its power and in orderly process to emphasize the horror, the wastefulness and the futility of war. It is right that undergraduates should be greatly concerned for if war comes they are sure to bear a great share of the burden. I desire, therefore, to suggest for your thinking the following considerations.

"In the first place, in the unsettled and restless state of the world, this nation must take reasonable measures for the national defense. The army and the navy should be regarded as insurance. If the nations of the world would be induced to expend for defense the same proportion of the national budgets that towns and cities spend for the protection of life and property through the police and fire departments a desirable step toward the limitation of armaments would be taken. That is something to work for.

"Secondary, mere denunciation of war is not nearly so effective as supporting organized efforts of peace. Every one, so far as his influence goes, should work for such agencies as the World Court and the League of Nations and should support such legislation as is devised to take the profits out of war, to put the manufacture of munitions in their proper place and to encourage all movements social and moral that tend to lessen the probability of war.

"In the third place, colleges should endeavor to teach their students the desirability of understanding the other fellow's point of view. We ought to love our own country first and foremost. But we ought to avoid a narrow nationalism that carries in its train racial prejudice and racial discrimination. The seeds of war are as often to be found in ill-feeling and in racial prejudice as in the militaristic spirit. In a liberal and tolerant attitude and in the spirit of international co-operation are to be found the moral bulwork against misunderstanding and war."

Housing—FHA Directors To Take Plan to the People

New England directors of the Federal Housing Administration today planned a unique method of carrying their housing message to the people of New Hampshire and Maine.

Tomorrow a "theater on wheels" car, attached to a Boston & Maine railroad train, will start on a tour of these two states to show residents how they may avail themselves of federal money to improve their property and at the same time aid general business recovery.

A standard railroad coach has been transformed by railroad workmen into a theater by installation of a movie and sound projector, a screen and a platform for local committees of the Federal Housing Administration to use. The tour will take 25 days and from two to four performances will be given daily at the railroad stations in the cities and towns on the car's itinerary.

Dick—Plan to Outdo the Townsend Plan Is Outlined

"More Townsend than the revised Townsend plan itself," as Dr. Samuel M. Dick put it, the Dick plan was today disclosed in partial detail.

"Trusteeships" having a maximum of $200 a month are planned for all United States citizens over 60 years. Congress is to start a revolving fund of $1,600,000,000 on its way. To feed this merry-go-round of the dollar, the following taxes are planned:

Transactions tax 2 per cent; gifts tax, 2 per cent; income tax, one-tenth of 1 per cent; inheritance tax, 2 per cent.

This should provide enough money for close to $200 a month, said Roy McCloud, state manager, today. A month after the bill was passed, it would become operative. Within four months, enough tax money would be amassed to commence payments.

Gambling is strictly forbidden, said Dr. Dick. Nor can the money go into speculation—neither stock market nor real estate. To charity can go 15 per cent.

Shortly, Dr. Dick will tackle Washington with his plan. He will find a Congress whose administration leaders feel they have at last undermined the Townsend support. Only yesterday, the House whips reported to Speaker Byrns that the split in the Townsend ranks, and the abandonment by Dr. Townsend of his original plan, had given congressmen their chance to back down. The administration pensions bill, in the omnibus social security bill, is expected to go through with minor enlargements of the pension amounts.

Trawler—'Missing' Craft In With Plenty of Fish

"Much ado about nothing," sputtered Capt. Leo Reardon today, when he brought the steam trawler Cambridge alongside the Boston fish pier with 175,000 pounds of fish. Other fishermen, dealers and scores of friends formed a long parade aboard ship, joking about the furore caused yesterday by the report that the ship was "missing." "Nothing wrong but the radio," declared the irate skipper. "Don't see why the entire Atlantic coast gets all stewed up about that."

A radio message flashed out from Chatham asking fishermen to report the whereabouts of the Cambridge, became garbled—and was interpreted as a distress call. It was also mistakenly interpreted as saying that the Cambridge was near Bermuda. But the entire coast resumed its normal calm today, except for the "ribbing" to which the skipper was subjected wherever he went.

Races—Curley Proposes Longer Season for Tracks

Not content with a mere 70 days of racing—limit of the present law—Governor Curley informed Boston racing fans today that he will send a special message to the Legislature asking for 100 days. He said this action would permit establishment of two major Massachusetts tracks, one in East Boston, the other in Springfield.

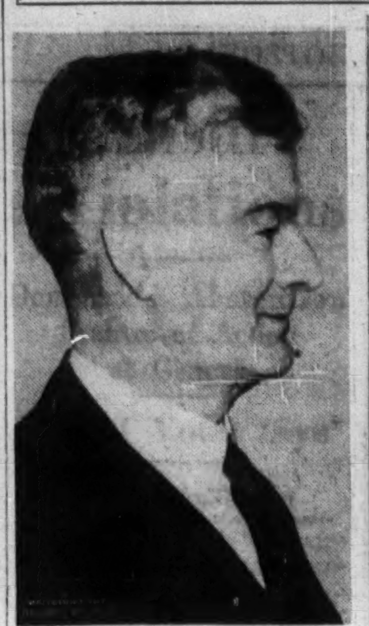
The Governor estimated $750,000 additional state revenue from the second track.

Way is clearing for the Springfield track, he said, because the Brockton Fair and Eastern States Exposition at Springfield will not sponsor horse races this year. Brookline Country Club is also expected to withdraw its racing plans, the Governor said.

Figures in Proposed Hultman Ouster

By a Staff Photographer
Gov. James M. Curley

Eugene C. Hultman and Clarence Barnes, His Counsel


John P. Feeney

Briefs

Transfer of the Millen brothers and Abraham Faber, sentenced to the electric chair for the murder of Patrolman Forbes McLeod of Needham, from Dedham jail to the Charlestown state prison, was scheduled for today.

Boston's new postmaster is expected to be named by President Roosevelt within two weeks. Civil service examiners yesterday completed a 17-day conference with the 25 applicants.

Retailers Open Patriots Day

"Open-for-business" signs will hang from doors on most retail stores in Boston on Friday. Only a few will observe Patriot's Day by closing, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, announced today.

Textile Group Avers Opposition to AAA

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16 (AP)—Abolishment of the AAA, urged in a resolution adopted by the Rhode Island Textile Association last week, has stirred interest in Congress, and support of the move has been promised by senators and congressmen, regardless of party affiliation, from sections as remote as California, officials of the textile association said today.

The manner in which the President received and dismissed the New England governors, who sought repeal of the processing tax and relief from Japanese competition, has brought resentment in this area, it was stated.

A growing sentiment against the Administration's farm policy and its detrimental effect upon the cotton textile industry has roused determination among Rhode Island mill officials to "fight to a finish," the association stated.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"..	Baseball game....	Rhythm Bandbox.
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.......	Yankee Singers...	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk........	Evening Tattler;	News Service.......	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"Jimmie Allen".......	feature; news.....	Scores; features...	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.......	"Lum and Abner"..	"The Band Wagon"	"Poetic Strings"..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"....	"Miss Minstrel"...	Poetry contest....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch .	Popular vocal......	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson........
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Easy Aces"......	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Kemp Orchestra; com-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature...	Studio recital.....
8:15	edians; soloist......	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill.....	Educational talk...
8:30	"House of Glass":	"Pageant of Prog-	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery:
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	ress": music.....	ties; soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Le Paradis Orch...
9:15	Sing," sketch.......	night: Fred Allen:	chorus; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	Burns and Allen,	Soloists; orchestra
9:45	tenor, recital........	and orchestra.....	comedy; orchestra	News Service......
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Veterans talk.....
10:15	Evening Journal......	Orch.; R. Cortez.	ist; chorus; orch.	Connor Orchestra
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Romance Caravan	Norman Gordon,
10:45	dance orchestra....	his orchestra....	Musical Rhymester	baritone; orch....
11:00	Local dance music...	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Talk; Claude Hop-
11:15	NBC dance music...	NBC vocalist......	Renard Orchestra.	kins's Orchestra..
11:30	"The Return of Mar-	Kassel Orchestra..	Fred Berrens and	Dan Murphy and
11:45	ya Bannesh," sketch.	The Hoofinghams..	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective," Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: League of Composers recital.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office": talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
8:00 WNAC, "Seven Last Words of Christ": soloists, chorus and orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: dramatic sketch; soloists; Tom Howard.
8:15 WBZ, 20th Century Ideas: "Law for the Layman."
8:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Angell Mercado and his Mexican Orchestra.
9:30 WNC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": symphonic ensemble from Toronto.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; male quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Our Natural Resources," J. Russell Smith, Columbia University.
12:00 WBZ, "Paul Revere's Ride," NBC dramatic sketch.

Florida Publicity Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—R. T. Arnold was recently named Duval County chairman of the All-Florida Committee, an organization of 162 daily and weekly Florida newspapers who have been carrying on an unified state-wide advertising and Florida promotion campaign.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley may sport the tag of Massachusetts's "original Roosevelt man." He may have ridden into office aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon. But that does not provide him with an ironclad Roosevelt promise that his every wish will be fulfilled on the asking.

If the Governor had any such thoughts in his mind, undoubtedly they should be completely wiped out by now. Since "Franklin D." went into office he has delivered knockout blows to at least four major Curley ideas, and another "K. O." punch seems likely.

Blow No. 1 flattened Mr. Curley's hope that the President, in return for campaign favors, would bid him to toss aside his mayoral robes and assume the title of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Blow No. 2 eliminated the substitute hope of the United States Ambassadorship to Italy. No. 3 swung from the Roosevelt shoulder when the President failed to support openly Mr. Curley's gubernatorial candidacy.

Blow No. 4 is more recent. The Governor wanted to reward a political follower, Peter Tague, former Boston election commissioner, by shoving him into the Boston postmastership. The President's strong arm stopped the move by ordering civil service examinations. The potential blow No. 5 is the President's prospective decision on Governor Curley's plea for elimination of the textile processing tax and for establishment of an embargo against imports from low-wage nations.

Just how long the Governor will peacefully submit to such repeated rebuffs without political retaliation is uncertain. But Mr. Curley, in the past, has never tolerated opposition.

Should Governor Curley find it politically expedient to hop off the Roosevelt bandwagon, there is little doubt that he would do it. Governor Curley is a politician first, last and all the time.

If the President definitely turns down the processing tax and foreign embargo pleas, the Governor may find the political issue over which to oppose vigorously the Roosevelt Administration.

But it is entirely possible that should the Federal Government pour into Massachusetts a major portion of the $600,000,000 asked for federal relief projects, Governor Curley might be sufficiently soothed to disregard previous slights.

The Massachusetts Senate has killed antiutility legislation with such monotonous regularity that when it overturned two adverse committee reports on utility measures, the tradition-shattering move escaped with little notice. Of course, the resurrected bills may not survive the rest of the week, in fact they are not expected to. Undoubtedly, they will be slaughtered during the second or third reading, or during the move for engrossment.

The resurrected legislation would prohibit holding companies from selling or purchasing steam which is a by-product of production of electricity, and would force electric light companies to include their profits on steam in computing light rates. Even if these measures are defeated later this week, the antiutility forces are confident that the much more important legislation facilitating establishment of municipal lighting plants will be the signal for a hard fight which may result in victory.

On the two pending steam bills the antiutility forces are not completely united. Some members do not consider them of sufficient importance; but these same senators can be counted upon to unite in favor of the municipal lighting plant measures.

The Democrats, of course, constitute the real backbone of the antiutility group. Some of these Democrats are counting on such Republicans as Senator William A. Davenport to help them in the utility fight. With such support from the usually pro-utility Republicans, the Democrats could very easily turn the Senate away from its traditional utility stand.

There need be little fear concerning the House of Representatives according to some of the Senate Democrats. The House, they say, can be counted upon to pass any important utility legislation.

Edgar M. Mills

20 YEARS PROVED IT WAS GREAT BEFORE WE MADE IT GREATER!

Take the word of motorists who bought Amoco-Gas for 20 years—not just a few weeks. They called it great and proved it. And now it's even greater. Try it!

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

GREATER AMOCO-GAS

A General Motors Value

You can't buy safer bodies than Pontiac's solid steel "Turret-Top" Bodies by Fisher. You can't get triple-sealed hydraulic brakes on any other car. By day the sloping windshield and the ridges of the "Silver Streak" diffuse and deflect sun glare from the driver's eyes. At night multi-beam headlights make country roads as safe as brightly lighted streets. And Pontiac's properly balanced weight and special springing give you a safe, secure feeling that is worth the price of the car alone. You're safe when you sit behind the Silver Streak—free to enjoy Pontiac's great performance. Find out what a difference super-safety makes. You can do it in one ride.

Pontiac Silver Streak SIXES AND EIGHTS $615

List prices at Pontiac, Michigan, begin at $615 for the Six and $730 for the Eight (subject to change without notice). Standard group of accessories extra. Available on easy G.M.A.C. Time Payments.

See Your Nearest Pontiac Dealer

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

RICH yet FRUGAL

For the Convenience of People Who Live at a Distance

or find it inconvenient to call at the bank in person, we offer a banking by mail service. Through this service you can open an account, make future deposits, and withdraw your money just as easily as calling at the bank in person.

Why not write for our booklet "BANKING BY MAIL."

It explains the procedure, and is free to all who will write for it.

Deposits received on or before the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF ANY MONTH earn interest from that day.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE
All deposits are insured in the manner and to the extent provided by law.

CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
"Under the Shadow of Bunker Hill Monument"
Thompson Square
Charlestown District
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

NEW ENGLAND UTILITIES, Inc.
Metropolitan Distributor
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC OIL BURNER
STAdium 5400
60 Cambridge Street Allston, Mass.

I thought I was thrifty...

but with OIL-O-MATIC what a difference in the savings!

YOU, too, with your present heating plant (steam, hot water, vapor or warm air), can now be real money ahead with Oil-O-Matic savings. Why let yourself in for another winter of dirty furnace work, uneven heat and all these needless bills for redecorating and cleaning, for labor and other necessities? It is actually far cheaper now to have an Oil-O-Matic than to be without it.

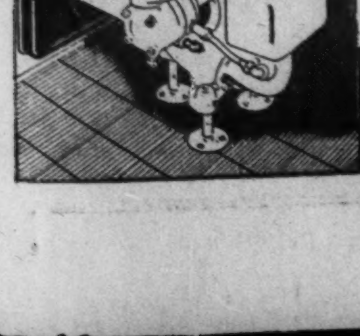
The great extra economy is being proved right now while you are delaying, in more than 180,000 American homes. Not even many other makes of oil burners combined can approach this amazing record of nationwide Oil-O-Matic installations. Leader because exclusive patented features make it best.

New Low Prices!

New low prices from mass production. New monthly terms that figure as low as $1.90 a week for the average sized home. 3 years to pay under the National Housing Act. When your Oil-O-Matic is installed set the thermostat—then forget you have a heating plant. No more mistaken thrift. No more needless bills. And genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic burns the heavier low-priced oils which many other burners can not use, saving you hundreds of dollars through the years in cost of fuel.

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Heating Survey of your home to locate defects, if any, and suggest corrections.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Oil Burners • Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration
Air-O-Matic Air Conditioning



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

IN New York IT'S THE BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE

THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.

Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church

GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

You Can Grow Flowers Ferns Plants Wonder
By Using ZENKE'S "New Plant Life"
(Liquid only)
Odorless, Economical, Convenient
It contains in concentrated form all the elements of plant food.
"NEW PLANT LIFE" has for 20 years demonstrated its beneficial invigorating qualities in thousands of homes.
Postpaid in United States, 35 cents
"New Plant Life" carries an unconditional money refund guarantee.
AGENTS WANTED
THE EXCELL LABORATORIES
221 East 26th Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

$2.00 up PER DAY
ROOM PRIVATE BATH
MANHATTAN TOWERS
76th STREET BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
NEW 24 STORY FIREPROOF HOTEL
Beautiful outside rooms . . . Bath (both tub and shower) . . . Radio . . . Simmons Beautyrest Matress . . . and all the facilities of this splendid new 650 room hotel are at your command.
10 Minutes-Times Sq. Convenient-Homelike
$10.00 up WEEKLY

Textile Import Inquiry Ordered by President

(Continued from Page 1)

culture, declared today it is an imperative Government function to balance production, distribution and consumption of farm products.

Going beyond anything he has said previously, Mr. Wallace declared in an address before the Bowdoin College Institute of Politics that "the production, distribution and consumption of goods and fibers are so clearly matters of public interest that the Government should act to secure a mutually advantageous balance between them."

Mr. Wallace is now attempting to protect his voluntary adjustment machinery from attacks of cotton textile mill owners who oppose the cotton-processing tax and members of Congress who are bucking efforts to secure passage of proposed amendments to the AAA, which AAA officials say would plug loopholes in the law. Wallace's plea for consumer assistance supplemented previous efforts to enlist farm support.

Amoskeag Mills Show Loss of $1,088,458

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17 (AP)—A net loss of $1,088,458 for 1934 was reported today by Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the largest cotton textile units in the world, at the annual meeting of stockholders here.

The entire industry in New England—manufacturers and workers alike—had awaited Mr. Dumaine's report as indicative of the industry's trend in the North.

The 1934 loss compared with a net profit of $31,443.96 in 1933. An estimated depreciation of $700,000, not charged to operations, and an item of $655,271, marked "new machinery purchased" and charged to "plant" was included in the operating account, in addition to the net loss.

In 1933 depreciation amounted to $1,189,012 and new machinery purchased cost $90,530.

The treasurer's report also dispelled fear that the company, employing about 10,000 workers, would liquidate.

Mill Receivers Ask Prompt Federal Action

Among the more gloomy aspects of the textile situation developing today was a report filed in Federal Court here by former Senator William F. Butler and James A. McDonough, receivers for the $8,000,000 Hoosac mills operating in New Bedford, Taunton, and North Adams. The report asked for their continuance as receivers.

Their report added nothing new to the already towering stack of statements and counter statements; charges and counter charges dominating New England news today. They asserted that "The condition of the textile industry as a whole is worse at the present moment than at any time in its history. It is so desperate that the receivers feel some action must be taken promptly by the Government."

New Bedford Appeal

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 17 (AP)—The New Bedford Standard Times, which sponsored a "wire-or-write-the-President" campaign two weeks ago against the cotton processing tax, today urged continuation of the drive, and, in a front-page editorial, declared the cotton textile industry was not against the New Deal.

Action in Massachusetts

Massachusetts legislators were urged to memorialize Congress today asking restriction of Japanese cotton imports. Marching into a meeting of the committee of rules, representatives from textile centers demanded immediate action. They were not united, however, in the form they want the memorial to take. Some favored total exclusion of Nipponese goods, others asked a three-year ban.

Cotton Show Calls Out South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The eleventh Southern Textile Exposition opened here with visitors from all parts of the South, and an array of more than 165 exhibits covering the cotton manufacturing industry and allied activities. Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the Textile Foundation's board of directors, and G. H. Dobbs, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, were speakers on the opening day.

Noted Paintings Shown Then Will Be Auctioned

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Notable paintings collected by the late Quincy Adams Shaw of Boston, Nathaniel Thayer, also of Boston, and Mrs. George L. Lewis of Buffalo will go on exhibition at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries April 20 before being sold at auction.

Mr. Shaw, a prominent collector, gave a famous collection of paintings by Millet and a group of Italian primitives to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mayors Ask State's Help In Bearing Welfare Load

The financial fate of Massachusetts cities was put up to the State today. Bearing tales of taxpayer distress and municipal poverty resulting from increased welfare burdens, mayors of seven cities pleaded with the Joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means to report favorably legislation requiring the State to shoulder a major portion of welfare costs this year.

They all favored Mayor Mansfield's bill providing that the State grant to the cities two thirds of the difference between welfare costs in 1928 and those in 1934. According to Henry E. Foley, Boston Corporation Counsel, who presented arguments for Mayor Mansfield, the welfare costs have risen from $8,000,000 to $40,000,000. Hence the state grant would be approximately $21,000,000.

Havana Lifts Curfew Law

HAVANA, April 17 (AP)—The Government lifted last night the month-old 9 p. m. curfew, giving residents the right to circulate freely during the early morning hours. The edict was issued during the revolutionary general strike.

GOOD TIMES AND GREAT values ON YOUR OWN AMERICAN SHIPS TO Europe

THE luxurious Washington and Manhattan, fastest American liners, have introduced a new travel fashion—smart, modern, amazingly inexpensive! Their air-conditioned dining salons are exclusive! Cabins are sensationally roomy. All other modern features! Fares: Cabin Class, $167 one way; $309 round trip. Tourist Class, $113 one way; $204 round trip. Also S.S. Pres. Harding and S. S. Pres. Roosevelt, offering highest class, top decks, finest cabins, for only $126 one way; $234 round trip.

Weekly sailings to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg

MANHATTAN April 24; May 22
WASHINGTON May 8; June 5
Pres. Harding May 1; May 29
Pres. Roosevelt May 15; June 12*

*Rates Slightly Higher

Apply to your travel agent. His services are free.

UNITED STATES LINES

Associated with American Merchant, Baltimore Mail Lines to Europe; Panama Pacific Line to California; Panama Pacific and United States Lines Cruises. No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

Company's Office
563 Boylston Street, Boston

The priceless ingredient of every product is the honor and integrity of its maker

SQUIBB

E·R·SQUIBB & SONS

Among the Squibb Household Products are the following:

SQUIBB Cleansing Cream
SQUIBB Cold Cream
SQUIBB Dental Cream
SQUIBB Dusting Powder
SQUIBB Extract Vanilla
SQUIBB Lanolin Cream
SQUIBB Olive Oil
SQUIBB Shaving Cream
SQUIBB Soda Bicarbonate
SQUIBB Talcum Powder
SQUIBB Nursery Powder

Connecticut Acts To Save Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17—Advent of spring has sent 70 trained crews into Connecticut's forests to ward off forest fires. The State has outlined an augmented vigil against flames which last year burned over approximately 5000 acres.

Connecticut is matching the activity displayed by her sister New England states. Figures just compiled by the New England section of the Society of American Foresters disclose that Connecticut leads Maine and Massachusetts in reducing its yearly burned-out area. Careful training of well equipped regular fire fighters and volunteers is responsible for the improved results, all are agreed. Credit for building up the organization is given to Austin F. Hawes, state forester, and his deputy, Charles H. Lathrop.

Mainstays of the fire-fighting brigade are 16 front-line watchers stationed in towers where they observe principal forest areas and give alarms when warning smoke curls upward. Fast trucks equipped with pumping machines and a mile of hose respond to first alarms. Volunteers are impressed if needed.

Boston Events

Tonight

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony" enters fourth week with new short subjects: "The Queen of Hearts" color cartoon: "Sound Waves and Their Sources." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45.

EXETER—"The Woman in Red." 2, 4:55, 7:50. "One More Spring."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Hold 'Em Yale," by Damon Runyon. Fenway, 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount, 9:29 a. m., 12:51, 3:01, 5:47, 8:33. "The Case of the Curious Bride," with Warren William as Perry Mason.

KEITH'S—Baroness Orczy's famous story of French Revolution refugees, "The Scarlet Pimpernel," with Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54. Color cartoon, "Japanese Lanterns."

ORPHEUM—"Vanessa," with Helen Hayes. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—"One New York Night," with Franchot Tone and Una Merkel. 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "I'll Love You Always."

MODERN — "Folies Bergere," with Maurice Chevalier. 9, 11:49 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15. "Private Worlds," with Claudette Colbert.

METROPOLITAN — "Traveling Saleslady," with Glenda Farrell and Joan Blondell. 11:43 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:47, 10:30. Stage: Bob Hall, rhyming comedian. Elizabeth Travis, piano solo, with Sevitzky's orchestra.

BOSTON—"Roberta." 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. Vaudeville, with Buck and Bubbles and "Toto" the clown.

UPTOWN—"Ruggles of Red Gap." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Folies Bergere."

STRAND—"The Little Minister." 2:34, 5:58, 9:22. "The Curtain Falls."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Mystery Woman." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "Folies Bergere."

UNIVERSITY—"One Night of Love." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "The Masquerader."

TREMONT — "The Last Gentleman," and "Hat, Coat and Glove." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"South Sea Adventures" with Zane Grey; Happy-Harmony cartoon: "Superstition of Walking Under a Ladder"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—"The Seven Last Words of Christ." First Methodist Episcopal Church, 41 Norwood Street, Everett. 8.

BOSTON ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:45.

Tomorrow

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Roger S. Loomis: "King Arthur in Medieval Art." 5.

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP—Lecture in series on the Early Christian Church: "Persecutions and Triumph." Longwood Towers. 5.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Egyptian Art. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Francis P. Garland lectures on "The Legal Aspects of the War on Crime." 11 a. m.

FOR LENT

"Bel Paese" cheese is delicious, satisfying, wholesome, with a distinctive flavor that has won favor the world over.

FAMOUS FROM SUNNY ITALY

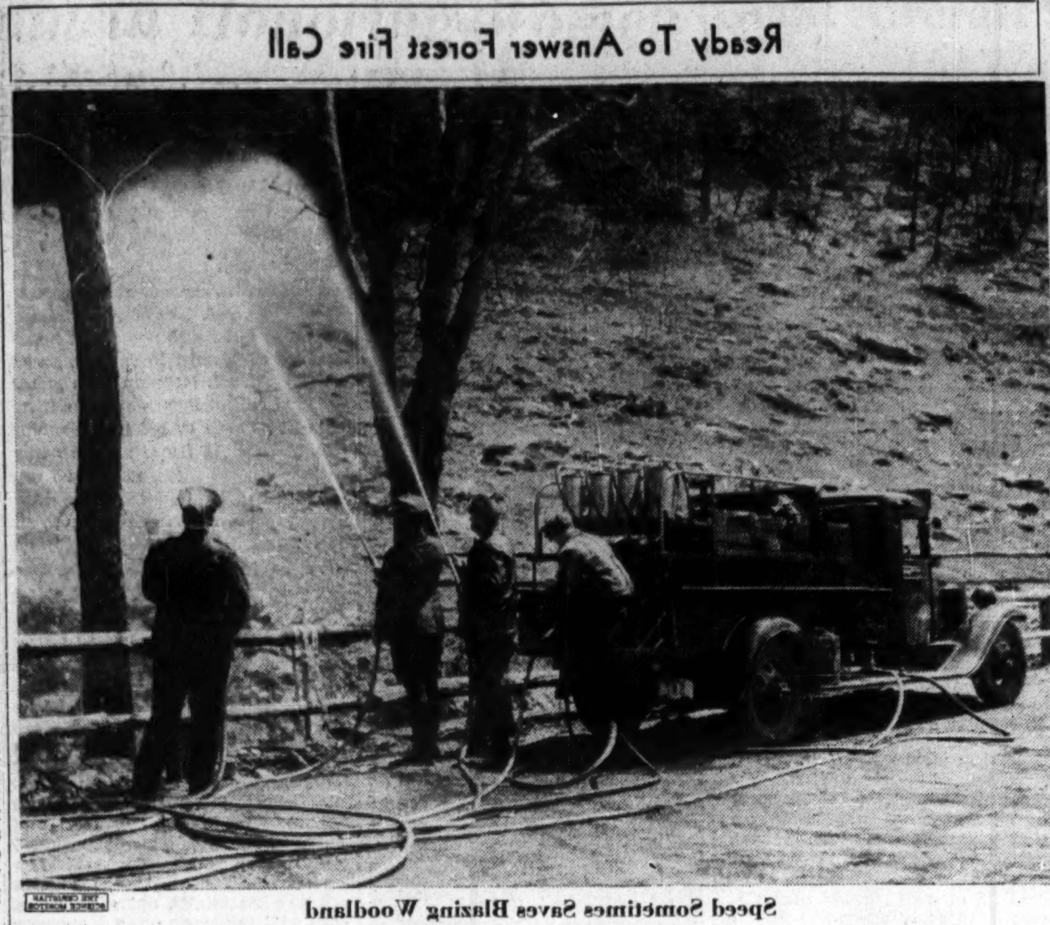
Slowly seasoned in the natural way—always uniform in quality.

At leading stores or write

"BEL PAESE" CHEESE

MATTIA LOCATELLI N. Y. BRANCH, INC.
24 Varick Street, New York

Ready To Answer Forest Fire Call



Speed Sometimes Saves Blazing Woodland

Maine Trembles for Tariff

Hope Cherished for Furniture Trade Boom; Ice Breaks; Cordiality to Tourists Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 17—Maine traders—traditional shrewd Yankee bargainers—have a wary eye on Washington these days. The tariff walls so painstakingly erected through the years show signs of crumbling beneath New Deal impacts. A reciprocal treaty with Belgium drew protest from a Maine cement plant. A pact with Finland threatens Maine's match industry. Now negotiations impend between the American State Department and Canada that many here feel will inflict great damage on the State's potato crop. Many now complain of "visionary internationalism" when they speak of the National Administration.

But Maine's furniture industry is looking its best in 10 years. Failures in this line are now reported to be at lowest ebb on record, and extension of this business into northern Maine now appears as a possibility. New consideration is being given to the construction of a railroad extension from Washburn in Aroostook County to Lac Frontier on the Canadian boundary. If this materializes a new hardwood area would be opened, with consequent attraction of furniture factories. Maine businessmen are hoping that their town of Allagash may some day rival Grand Rapids, Mich., as a furniture metropolis; and their town of Ashland, too.

Maine is all stirred up about the current cotton textile difficulties. With many big mills in the state, the question of what is to be done for them is on everybody's lips. About a third of the mills blame their troubles on foreign competition. Japan is mentioned first as a competitor; England, France, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland being less prominently named. Many experts speak of overproduction as the root of the trouble, with the processing tax and differences in the North and South wage scales following after.

Beneath weakening ice, covering Maine's 2500 lakes and ponds, swim millions of fish awaiting the first cast of disciples of Izaak Walton. From all parts of the nation tourists will come, Maine hopes, bringing with them determination to catch some fish and view the scenic wonders of the Pine Tree State. They will leave about $100,000,000 in spent money behind them.

The town of Augusta, the Maine Historical Society has just disclosed, was named after Miss Pamelia Augusta Dearborn, daughter of Gen. Henry Dearborn of Monmouth.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, with lowest temperatures in the middle and lower 30's; Thursday diminishing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature; fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably snow in north and east portions tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, somewhat warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds; weather overcast, with rain over north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	44	Minneapolis	38	46
Bermuda	62	72	New Orleans	64	76
Chicago	34	34	New York	38	40
Denver	42	68	Norfolk, Va.	42	46
Helena, Mont.	36	50	Philadelphia	42	42
Jacksonville	52	72	St. Louis	44	52
Kansas City	50	60	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	42	42
Miami, Fla.	62	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, April 17.
B—Maximum April 16.

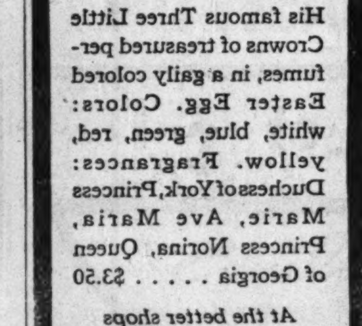
High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:26 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 10:51 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:57 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 68 degrees above zero; minimum 51 above.



AN EASTER TRADITION perpetuated by PRINCE MATCHABELLI

His famous Three Little Crowns of treasured perfumes, in a gaily colored Easter Egg. Colors: white, blue, green, red, yellow. Fragrances: Duchess of York, Princess Marie, Ave Maria, Princess Norina, Queen of Georgia $3.50

At the better shops

Prince Matchabelli

Compromise Bill On Bonus Payment Goes Into Senate

Settlement by U. S. Bonds Proposed in Measure Roosevelt Indorses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—To the end of giving a final solution to the bonus problem, which has harassed national finances and played a conspicuous and in some instances dominating part in politics over the United States for a decade and a half, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Arkansas, spokesman for the Administration, introduced a "compromise" proposal in the Senate today with the word that it would be signed by the President if enacted into law.

The bill would permit veterans who desire to surrender their adjusted service certificates, or "bonus," to do so, and to receive in lieu thereof 3 per cent negotiable federal bonds which could be readily converted into cash. Mr. Harrison estimated that if all veterans should take advantage of such exchange the cost to the Government would be $500,000,000 over the expense of the original act.

Cost of $1,300,000,000

If paid out in full immediately, the cost of his bill will be $1,300,000,000, Senator Harrison said this afternoon. This contrasts with the estimated cost of the Patman measure of $2,300,000,000. The Patman measure would be paid out in cash, whereas the Harrison bill would be liquidated in bonds.

"This will not mean inflation and I hardly think it will mean increased taxes, because we already have in the veterans' fund approximately $130,000,000 to carry the immediate costs of the operation," Mr. Harrison stated.

He plans to have a brief two-day hearing on the bill starting Monday with the effort to substitute his bill for the Patman bill in the Senate immediately thereafter.

Against Pension Policy

The Harrison bill commits Congress to a declaration of policy against general pension legislation, in the following words:

That in view of the generous benefits accorded by the Government to veterans of the World War, in the form of insurance compensation, disability allowance, hospitalization, adjusted compensation (as liberalized by this act) preference of various kinds under legislation of general application, and other benefits and allowances, many of which have not been granted to veterans of prior wars, it is hereby expressly declared to be the policy of Congress that there should not be any general pension laws enacted for veterans of the World War or their dependents; and nothing in this act shall be construed as indicating a tendency toward a contrary policy, or as implying that favorable consideration will be given at any time to a change in the policy hereby declared.

Russia Making Definite Gains, Institute at Bowdoin Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 17—In answer to reports of Soviet-directed Communistic activity in the United States and Great Britain, Maurice Hindus, Harvard-educated Russian lecturer and author, told the Bowdoin Institute of Politics today that the Russian revolution is "purely a Russian revolution, not an international revolution."

He based his statement first on the effort being made in Russia today to advance industrially and agriculturally, and secondly, on the attitude of the Russian people, who, he declared, "do not want any more of the deprivations of war and revolution."

There is more talk of world revolution in the United States than in all of Russia, he told the largest audience yet assembled to hear an institute speaker.

Two Great Results

The two greatest results of the Russian revolution, according to Mr. Hindus, have been the development of a "national consciousness" and "physical vigor" in a land where only "village or sectional consciousness" appeared before and where "laziness among men" was especially rampant.

Industrialization and collectivization of agriculture have brought these two "epoch-making changes," he asserted. First, the improvement of transportation and the building of the large industrial cities have brought Russians isolated from other parts of the country by poor communication systems, together and formulated a certain national attitude on many topics, he said.

Secondly, "keeping up with a machine takes all the laziness out of a worker," Mr. Hindus pointed out. He said the same thing was true on the farms where a man is paid and fed according to the amount of work he turns out. "Laziness has left Russia," he asserted.

Progress Made

While he admitted the destructive side of the Russian Revolution was the most spectacular and distasteful, he pointed to the huge increase in industrialization in the last six years, with a rise in the standard of living for 1934 for the first time, as definite proof that the revolution was succeeding slowly.

He was, however, especially critical of the leadership in the revolution. "They have blundered continuously," he said. "They do not understand the philosophy of the old Russian peasant who can't understand the new revolutionary ideas nor take them over as quickly as the young man," he declared.

Stalin, he said, is a calculating, energetic and fearless man who, rather than inspiring his followers by warm affection, drives them on by his ruthlessness.

"His colossal daring is one of the outstanding things of the revolution," Mr. Hindus said. "They are afraid of him and are inspired by fear rather than great love for him or the nation."

But despite the fear, despite the destruction, and despite any antagonism from the outside, "where people do not understand the Russian philosophy," Mr. Hindus praised the revolution as bringing much to Russia that it never had before. "The innate flexibility of the revolution is its greatest asset," he said, as he pointed to complete about-faces made in agricultural policy, the education system, and in the theater.

"The leaders see the mistakes. They want peace in the world to give Russia a chance to grow. They hope the sacrifices made in the destruction of an old order will be repaid in the creation of something new—something better," he concluded.

Snowstorm Hits Vermont

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 16 (AP)—The heaviest snowstorm of the current year today blanketed the landscape of northeastern Vermont. Before noon, six inches of snow had fallen and the storm continued unabated.

Postum MADE WITH MILK is good for children! And how they love it!

"THERE'S A REASON"

WHEN YOU COME TO NEW YORK COME TO PIERRE'S!

Make Pierre's your home when you come to New York and Pierre's, in turn, will make it home for you . . . beneath its luxury and service is the warmth of a genuine personal interest in your happiness and comfort . . . and beyond its shopping and amusement convenience is the social satisfaction of its 5th Avenue location and the inspiring beauty of its view.

When you come to New York come straight to Pierre's.

TARIFF: SINGLE ROOMS from $5.00
DOUBLE ROOMS from 7.00
SUITES . . . from 10.00

Hotel Pierre

EDWARD H. CRANDALL
President
FIFTH AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

WHAT A DIFFERENCE A FEW DOLLARS MAKE..

THIS BEAUTIFUL four-door touring sedan...with built-in trunk...$825 f.o.b. Factory, Detroit.

This Big new DeSoto is packed with Extra Value!

Now only $695 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY DETROIT

WHO WOULD ever imagine that a DeSoto so smart and luxurious . . . so big and powerful . . . would cost but a few dollars more than the lowest-priced cars!

It has a 93-horsepower engine that holds world speed records galore . . . and a Coast-to-Coast economy record. It has scientific weight distribution. You can race over rough roads while back-seat passengers ride in comfort.

See—drive—and compare this new Airstream DeSoto. No other car offers so many features at such a low price! At any De Soto dealer's.

TUFTED UPHOLSTERY—typically De Soto!

HYDRAULIC BRAKES...All-Steel Body... Syncro-Silent Transmission . . . Individual Front Wheel Springs...other value features!

Airstream DE SOTO

COMPANION TO THE FAMOUS AIRFLOW DE SOTO

Colt's Barred on Machine Guns

Potato Letters Deluge Congress

New York Apple Pies Tested

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—NRA leapt back into the middle of the stage today with two unexpected announcements:

1. Donald R. Richberg himself will argue the Schechter poultry case before the Supreme Court, an indication that the Administration is taking the entire future of the Recovery Administration upon this single adjudication. He will be associated with Solicitor General Stanley Reed, being himself sworn in as a special assistant attorney general.

2. After delay of three weeks to give the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company opportunity to settle its strike, NRA no longer is able to mark time, will presumably notify the War and Navy Departments that the firm has been deprived of its blue eagle, and then leave it up to the services whether to start making their own machine guns and small arms, or secure exemption on the ground of exceptional public interest.

These developments fitted into an otherwise busy Washington day, with President Roosevelt starting an investigation of textile imports, and announcing many details of his work-relief setup, together with plans for a formidable nationwide census of the unemployed. In Congress, the Harrison compromise bonus bill emerged in form not yet clear in all its details, nor unmistakably on behalf of the White House.

Machine Guns and Blue Eagle: Prompt notice to the War and Navy Departments that the only manufacturer in the United States who can produce their type of machine guns is ineligible to hold governments contracts was in order today—with the eventual outcome of the unusual situation in doubt only as to method.

This resulted from admission by Donald R. Richberg, NRA chief, that his efforts to settle the Colt's firearms strike had failed. Under NRA regulations Mr. Richberg now must send to the various Government departments the notices which he has been holding up since March 26, informing them that the Colt Company has been found guilty of noncompliance with NRA code requirements, and has therefore forfeited its right to do business with the Government.

Mr. Richberg not only held up these notices, but persuaded the Senate Munitions Committee to defer an investigation of the Colt situation, on the ground that he expected a settlement o fthe strike involved early this week. But Mr. Richberg was apparently overoptimistic. Colt officials last night refused to accept a compromise with their workers, and refused to meet the requirements laid down by the National Labor Board to clear themselves of the charge of violating Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

The question now is, how the NRA permit the army to go on buying Colt-made machine guns—as it obviously will go on doing. Mr. Richberg took care of this. A provision in an eexcutive order never heretofore used, gives the NRA the right to grant an exemption from the prohibition against Government purchases from an NRA violator. All that is necessary is for the War or Navy Departments to file a request for an exemption on the ground of the public interest. Mr. Richberg may then, for the first time in NRA's history, permit a manufacturer found guilty of violating its requirements, to continue selling its product to the Government.

Colt's make the Browning machine guns which are standard equipment in the army. It also makes the only side arms which are standard.

Potatoes and the Lobby: Identical sets of letters written by school children, and apparently copied from a blackboard, are deluging the White House protesting on a reduction in the duty of potatoes imported from Canada. Reduction of the duty has not been decided; it is not even concretely proposed. A reciprocal treaty is under negotiation with Canada but that it will include potatoes is far from indicated.

Similarly, the AAA recently received batches of multigraphed letters from New York and Brooklyn, protesting against a bill to grant an honorable discharge from the army of a Y. M. C. A. secretary who had served in France as a chaplain.

Amazed at such a protest, the AAA investigated, and found that while the Y. M. C. A. secretary's bill was number 807, the bill providing amendments to the AAA was 1807. The letters intended to protest against the latter bill, but the typographical error proved that all the missives—purporting to come from independent citizens—were from a single source. They were found to be employees of one textile corporation in New York.

The potato letters, mostly from Maine, "create the impression," in Secretary Cordell Hull's words, "that those who have inspired the correspondence are propagandists of high protection who are not so much distressed over the condition of the producers as they are of furthering their own selfish interests and of hampering the whole trade agreements program by arousing fears that have no basis in reality."

Apple Pie: Eighty apple pies arrived in the capital by airplane this morning to be consumed by members of Congress and others who ate lunch in the Senate and House restaurants.

The pride of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, the pies were baked to answer a claim made by Representatives from Oregon that apples from their state are the best grown. Representative James P. B. Duffy (D) of New York was guardian of the pies. When the House convened he told members who had not yet been to lunch about them. "They are the kind of pies mother used to make—if she used New York State apples," he said. The withdrawal of several Congressmen from the floor about that time gave evidence of their intentions.

Mr. Duffy took three of the pies to the White House where he extolled the merits of New York apples. His defense of his home product came after Representative William A. Elkwall (R) of Oregon had distributed apples from his state to members with the statement that they are the "finest in the world."

In the House and Senate restaurant, the New York State apple pie was listed on the menu, selling at the regular price of 15 cents a slice.

Mrs. Florence Griswold
Director General of Pan-American Round Tables

American Craftsmen Organize in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—The American Guild of Craftsmen has been organized here with permanent headquarters at the Jacques Seligmann Galleries in East Fifty-first Street and an exhibition opened there of original crafts made by hand by about 30 workers from all parts of the United States. The work of other guild members will be shown from time to time, it was announced.

Americas Join in Honoring Women

Marker erected on international bridge at Laredo, Texas, marks new era in friendship among nations of the western hemisphere.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAREDO, Texas, April 16—Dedicated to women of all the Americas as an emblem of friendship between them, an aluminum marker erected on the international bridge between this city and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was unveiled April 14, Pan-American day.

An international gathering participated in the ceremony described by Mrs. Florence Griswold of San Antonio, director general of Pan-American Round Tables, women's organization sponsoring the event, as the first of its kind in the western hemisphere.

Edward L. Reed, chief of the division of Mexican affairs in the State Department at Washington, accepted an invitation to make the dedicatory address and Gustavo Serrano, Mexican international water commissioner, the response. Mrs. Hal H. Sevier, wife of the United States Ambassador to Chile, and Mrs. Fernando Torreblanca, wife of the Mexican Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were on the program for the unveiling. The program included welcoming addresses by Gov. James V. Allred of Texas and Mayor Albert Martin of Laredo, with responses by Gov. Pablo Quiroga of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon and the Mayor of Nuevo Laredo.

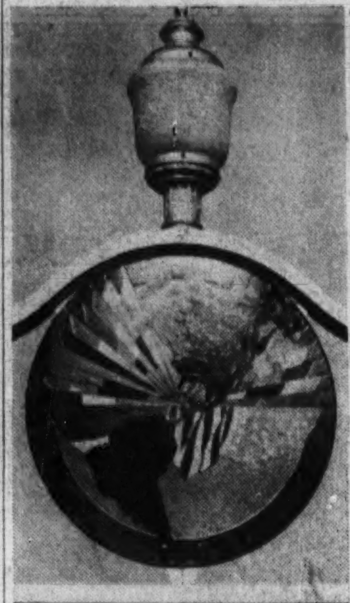
Besides large delegations representing the United States and Mexico, the Governments of Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Brazil, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti and others designated representatives to attend the dedication.

The Pan-American Round Table organization, whose plea for establishment of an American court of justice for the Western Hemisphere drew widespread attention when it was communicated to various governments before the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, provided the 11-foot marker dedicated yesterday. The marker was designed by Henry Wedemeyer of San Antonio and erected by Jack Beretta, engineer of San Antonio. Grouped within a circle that also contains a map of North, Central and South America, 22 flags of as many major American geographical divisions appear in true colors, to signify their union of interests. An inscription says:

"One for all, all for one."

Atop the marker is reproduced a torch—to "light the way to mutual understanding" between the Americas. Coats of arms of the United States and Mexico, at the border of which the bronze shaft stands, are depicted.

Mrs. Albert Martin, state director of the Pan-American Round Tables, presided at the ceremony and Mrs. Griswold introduced the dedicatory speaker. Mrs. C. C. Chase of El Paso was on the program to introduce Mr. Serrano.



National Barriers Go Down
Aluminum Marker Dedicated to Women of North, South and Central America

Dust Storm Forces Laura Ingalls Down

ALAMOSA, Colo., April 17 (AP)—Dust clouds yesterday frustrated an attempt by diminutive Miss Laura Ingalls to set a transcontinental speed record for women on a flight from Los Angeles to New York. Lost in the haze, she was forced to land at this small farming and ranching town in the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado at 5 p. m. (7 p. m. eastern standard time).

Miss Ingalls covered only about one-fourth of the 2447-mile flight on which Miss Amelia Earhart holds the current women's record of 17 hours, 7 minutes and 40 seconds. She took off from Los Angeles at 5:10 a. m., Pacific time (8:10 a. m., E. S. T.).

"I believe I was somewhere near Amarillo, Texas," she said, "when I encountered the storm. I climbed about 23,000 feet, attempting to avoid it, but could not get above it. It was the most appalling thing I ever saw."

Europe in 24 Hours Forecast by Sikorsky

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, designer of the giant transport plane constructed for scheduled transpacific passenger flight, predicted 24-hour service between this country and Europe in the near future as he addressed yesterday a luncheon given in his honor by the Motion Picture Club of New York.

"We are now at the end of the preparatory work for the giant transoceanic liner," Mr. Sikorsky said. "This will be a very interesting era we are about to live in and will bring Europe within 24 hours' passenger travel with the United States, and Australia but a two- or three-day trip."

Mr. Sikorsky said the larger and speedier planes of the future will have all the comforts of ocean liners "except for a swimming pool."

A notable galaxy of fliers shared the luncheon honors with Sikorsky and in turn Clarence Chamberlin, Capt. James Mollison, Clyde Pangborn, "Casey" Jones, Ruth Nichols and Frank Coffyn made brief speeches.

Ochs Will Leaves Times Control To Wife and Daughter

Continuation of Newspaper and Policies Provided by Trust

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—The residuary estate of Adolph S. Ochs, including the controlling ownership of the New York Times and the Chattanooga Times, of which he was publisher, is left to his widow, Mrs. Effie Wise Ochs, and their daughter, Mrs. Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, according to the will on file today for probate in White Plains, where Mr. Ochs lived. Under its terms the estate will be administered by three executors and trustees—Mrs. Sulzberger, her husband, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, and Mr. Ochs's nephew, Col. Julius Ochs Adler.

The provision for controlling stock ownership refers to the Times "as an institution charged with a high public duty" and Mr. Ochs's desire that it be combined "as an independent newspaper, entirely fearless, free of ulterior influence and unselfishly devoted to the public welfare, without regard to individual advantage or ambition, the claims of party politics or the voice of religious or personal prejudice or predilection."

Further, he said:

"I trust its editorial pages may continue to reflect the best-informed thought of the country, honest in every line, more than fair and courteous to those who may sincerely differ with its views.

"I trust its news columns may continue fairly to present, without recognizing friends or foes, the news of the day—'all the news that's fit to print' and to present it impartially, reflecting all shades of opinion.

"I trust that its business departments may continue to conform to the highest standards of business ethics and that all persons connected with any of the departments of 'the New York Times' organization may be treated justly and generously."

At he same time, Mr. Ochs wrote that he did not intend to "limit or control their discretion or to impede directly or indirectly, any limitations or restrictions on the shares of stock given to them in trust or on the disposition of the said shares," other than by the contingent bequests provided at the passing of his wife and daughter.

The trust ceases at the passing of Mrs. Ochs and Mrs. Sulzberger, when the principal will go in equal shares to Mrs. Ochs' surviving brothers and sisters and to Mr. Sulzberger.

Mr. Ochs expressed the thought that the best interests and traditions of the Times would be served and safeguarded if "no disposition of the controlling shares of the stock be made either during the continuance of the trust or upon the ultimate distribution, except as a unit."

Among the institutions benefiting under the will are Yale University, Columbia University, University of Chattanooga, New York University, Dartmouth College and Lincoln Memorial University; each receiving 250 shares of third preferred Times company stock.

Giant Aircraft Speeds On Its Way Across Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

tors eagerly watched the start of the pioneering hop.

The six men of the Clipper's crew, captained by Edwin C. Musick, walked to the float and entered their craft. They wore natty blue uniforms and white caps.

Spray foamed from the sleek, black hull as the Clipper gathered speed. It raced along the surface for a quarter of a mile and, after 30 seconds, lifted into the air.

Apparently flying slowly, the Clipper nevertheless forced a dozen accompanying planes to race in keeping up with it as it passed over San Francisco and out the Golden Gate.

The two thin fingers of the Golden Gate Bridge, under construction, formed a red-painted passageway for the plane as it flew out over the blue Pacific.

The sun was shining brilliantly at Alameda and weather conditions at sea were reported almost ideal.

A new radio compass, developed after tests by Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, was used to guide the plane.

Captain Musick's crew includes R. O. D. Sullivan, second in command; Victor A. Wright, engineering officer; Fred J. Noonan, navigation officer; Harry R. Canaday, junior flight officer, and W. Turner Jarboe Jr., radio officer.

Captain Musick, born in St. Louis in 1894, has spent 22 years in commercial aviation and is America's first international air mail pilot. He has never had a serious accident, despite the fact he has flown 10,000 hours. He has piloted aircraft more than 1,000,000 miles.

Pan American Service Across Pacific Climax Of Four Years' Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The inauguration of experimental transport flight operations between California and the Hawaiian Islands, the longest open water gap on either ocean, which is to be the first section of an aerial trade route designed to speed American commerce a third of the way around the globe to the Orient, is the climax to four years of intensive preparation designed to equip the United States for the successful conquest of the great ocean barriers between the New World and the Old.

With the establishment, in 1931, of scheduled air mail, passenger and express service over the Caribbean Sea between North and South America, the longest over-water air route yet in operation, Pan American Airways set up the project of transocean flying.

At that time the great national subsidized air companies of Great Britain, France and Germany, had already advanced their lines toward the Orient and were planning to span the Atlantic with European-controlled aerial trade routes.

Under the direction of Juan T. Trippe, president, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as technical adviser, each technical and geographical problem was systematically isolated for solution by the Pan American Airways organization.

Although major attention was focused by the public upon these activities and the constantly advancing plans of European lines for an Atlantic service, Pan American was conducting a similar program of study with regard to a transpacific route to link the United States with the chief world trade centers of the Orient, toward which European air lines were constantly advancing. The transfer to Pan American of all American operating lines in Alaska in 1932 was an important move in this connection. Of even more significance was the partnership effected between Pan American Airways and the Chinese National Government for the establishment and operation, on an exclusive basis, of the air transport routes in China which control the gateways to the Far Eastern markets.

Meanwhile, engineers of the company were advancing meteorological and marine studies of the Pacific, and solving these particular technical problems in their laboratories and by actual flight practice in their operating divisions between North and South America.

Eighteen months ago developments had reached the stage where Pan American could set up, as a skeleton force, the present operating Pacific division. This division undertook the development of plans for actual operating bases in the Pacific, technique for the operation of the 1800-mile range radio compass and the administration that would guide operation of first experimental and then regular scheduled mail, passenger and express service on the 8500-mile transpacific route to link the United States with the Far East.

Carrying these carefully developed plans into the field, the 15,000-ton steamship, North Haven, under special charter to Pan American as a construction and supply ship, is carrying to their isolated island posts in the Pacific the building and airway crew of 118 men and 6000 tons of equipment and supplies for the establishment of operating bases which are to form the aerial bridge across the world's greatest ocean.

Winter Scene at Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Ice scenery in April was the novelty offered tourists here today as the temperature dropped to around 20 degrees above zero. Spray rising from the cataracts froze on trees and shrubs on the state reservation, covering them with thin coatings of ice as in mid-winter.

at Beckwith's
YOU CAN SAVE ON RIDING TOGS at BECKWITH'S

Our volume purchasing power and specialization makes possible these sensible prices!

SWEATERS—turtle-necks, all wool, all colors 1.95
SHIRTS—broadcloth, long and short sleeves, tan and white 1.00
BREECHES—whipcords of the latest. Smartly tailored. New colors 3.95
JODHPURS—same colors and models as breeches 4.45
GLOVES—washable capeskin, perforated back, grip palm 1.95
BOOTS—correct English pattern, not pieced. Goodyear welt. Tan and black 5.95
Jodhpur Shoes, the same price.
HATS—fur felt, new shallow crown in black, brown, formal wear. New colors 3.35
COATS—all wool tweeds, new patterns and colorings 9.45 and 12.45
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Ask for Free Riding Apparel Catalog
A. BECKWITH & CO.
Merchandise Sales Co.
37 ESSEX ST. BOSTON
Near Washington Street

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAY 10

New Depositors Are Now Starting In April Series
Write or phone for information.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

Let FLOWERS carry your Easter Message
A. COPLEN
FLORIST
Telegraph Delivery Service
Only 3 more days before Easter
PHONE KEN. 5822
997 Boylston St., Near Mass. Ave., Boston

Gold Rush
WE PAY CASH for old gold watches, dental gold, rings, chains, everything made from gold. We send checks for mail parcels same day as received.
Reagan-Kipp Co.
Cash Buyers of Gold for 30 Years
TREMONT STREET 162 Next door to Keith's BOSTON

Announcing NEW LOW SPRING PRICE
Egg Stove Nut $11.90
This is the CASH price and subject to change without notice. All other sizes of American Coal, Clearcoal and New England Coke also reduced.
Save Money! Order Today!
Phone HUBbard 8800 or our nearest office
"The Flag Fleet is Ready"
COAL • FUEL OIL • COKE
METROPOLITAN COAL CO.

APRIL is the month to Cleanse, Dye, Renovate and Mothproof YOUR CURTAINS, RUGS, DRAPES, FURNITURE, etc.
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, 30 Washburn Street, Watertown, Middlesex 4900

PRE-EASTER CLEARANCE
SALE
KNITWEAR • DRESSES
1/3 to 1/2 OFF
Emily Shops
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
1308 F ST., N.W. WASHINGTON

FLOWERS of QUALITY
A Large Selection at Fair Prices
Hoffman
Massachusetts at Commonwealth Ave.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Boston

with Spring comes Home Rejuvenation
Let us freshen your Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Covers, as they should be—appealing prices.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Brookline Beacon 1790

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Filene's
BOSTON

Celanese taffeta
UNIFORMS
for formal afternoons
$5.95

For formal teas or special Sunday dinners. Long sleeves—flare skirts—tucked front—fine details—Black, blue, wine, grey, green, brown. Sizes 14 to 18, 36 to 46. $5.95. Also, in same colors and sizes, fine quality rayon crepe uniforms, $7.95. Wear with it, imported organdie set with crossbar pattern, $3.00. Other apron sets, $1.00 to $8.50.

Filene's—Apron Shop—Sixth Floor. Mail and phone orders filled. Call HUbbard 4500 until 9 P. M.

Give Flowers for Easter

Easter Lilies
Rose Bushes
Hydrangeas
and other blooming plants
$2 to $4
Corsage Bouquets
Penn quality—$2 to $3
Easter Special
A dozen Roses and Bunny Vase—complete for $2.50.
Corsage Bouquet
VIOLETS—$1.50
124 Tremont St. Penn-phone LIB. 4317 Boston
Penn the Florist

A DISTINGUISHED HANDBAG for EASTER
by Koret . . . Town and Country tailored smartness in a modified English Kit Bag . . . a swagger model in navy calfskin . . . Typical of Shreve's genius for offering the season's most advanced styles . . . Priced $12.50. Other Shreve bags from $5. upwards.
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

Gardens of the Nations Bedeck High Roof Top in New York

Roof landscape gardening enters elaborate stage in which tons of earth and hundreds of trees are raised to lofty setting in heart of city.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—In one of the most beautiful settings in the world, Ralph Hancock's "Gardens of the Nations," high up on the eleventh floor roof-top of Rockefeller Center, were opened to the public for the first time yesterday.

Marking a pioneer step in the new art of room landscape gardening, the display covers three quarters of an acre and consists of 13 gardens, eight of them typical of countries, and an international rock garden, a bird sanctuary, a modern garden, a special feature garden, and a vegetable garden.

It is hard to tell which is more astonishing—the care lavished on some carrots, cabbages, beans, peas and tomatoes along a narrow ledge looking way off over the city to the Battery, or the old-fashioned pansies which turn astonished faces upon themselves in their zigzag planting in the very streamlined modern garden.

Certainly the gardens are lovely, whether they are seen under the glinting sunlight or the artificial illumination by night.

The weather has necessitated the planting of forget-me-nots in the Dutch garden to cover the laggardliness of the bulbs which have been nestling there since last fall. The weather, too, is responsible for the tight-lipped look of the magnolia which stands between the Pompeian-red plaster and purple iris of the French Garden and the Italian pergola with its hanging baskets of fuchsia and its flamboyant hydrangeas.

The Rock Garden is carpeted with wee flowers, the Japanese Garden has a brook and dwarfed trees, and in the cobblestoned court of the Spanish Garden, one of the loveliest of all, there are iron grilles and a 200-year-old well-head brought from Granada, orange, grapefruit and magnolia trees and a wall ringed by Cyprus palms and agave trees.

The gardens represent a triumph of engineering as well as an achievement of beauty. In their building 3000 tons of earth, 100 tons of natural rock, and more than 500 tons of brick, concrete, and mortar were transported to the roof in the regular service elevators of Rockefeller Center. While small trees and shrubs could come up in the elevator, more than 100 others over 12 feet in height had to scale the walls. A 35-foot Scotch pine was the largest tree to make this trip.

Among the interesting features of the English Garden is a sun dial from Donnington Castle and which for more than 300 years has faithfully done its work under the inscription, "A clock the time may wrongly tell, but I never, if the sun shines well."

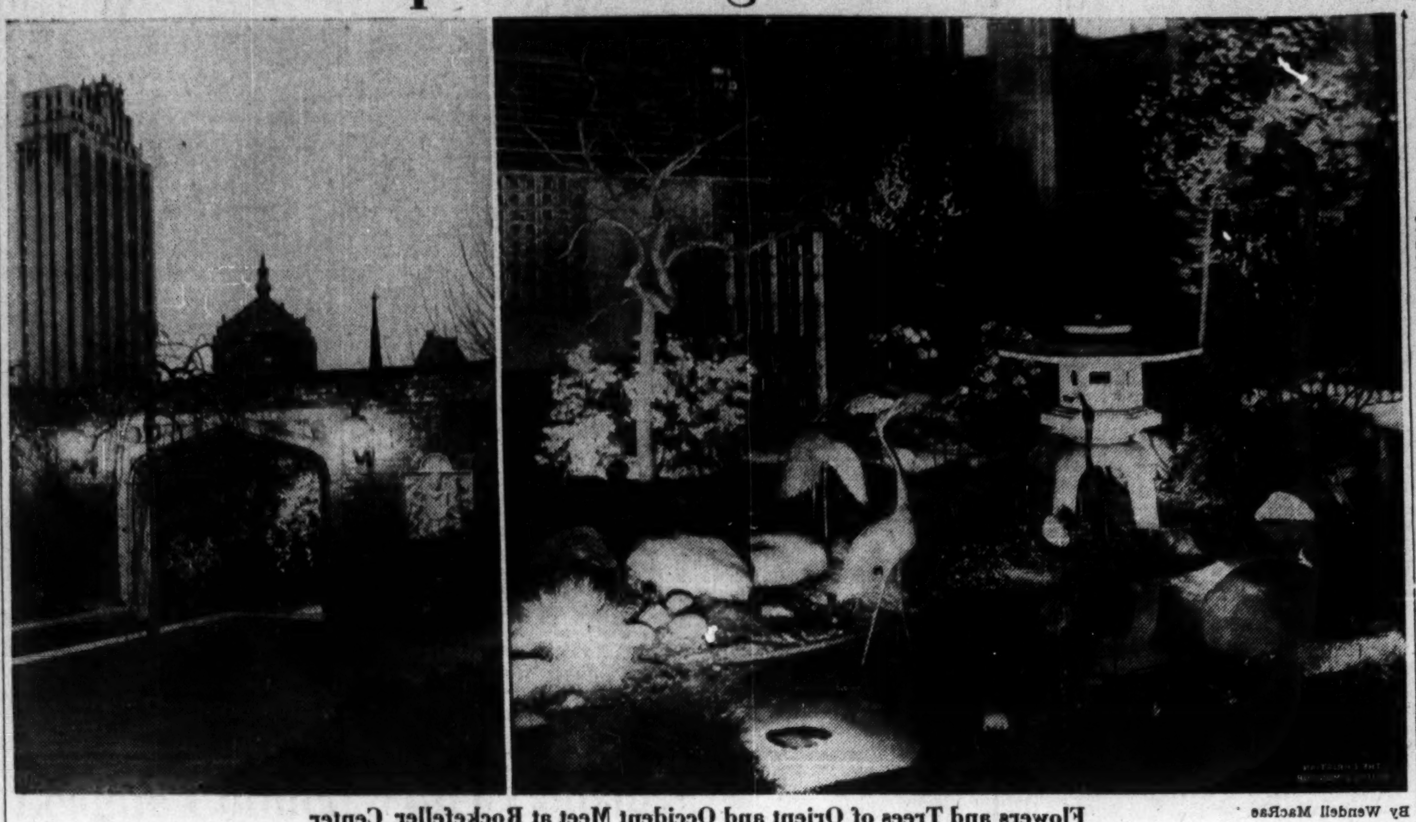
In all of the gardens there are 20,000 flowering bulbs, 2000 trees and 400 smaller plants.

Mayor LaGuardia opened the gardens yesterday in conjunction with the Bryn Mawr fete, which is to help raise funds for a new science building and wing for the library of art and archaeology at the college.

Prominent society women have decorated tables for an exhibition in Horticultural Hall. Miss Alice Carson, chairman, is using antiques from France and England of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for her table. Mrs. Stillman Rockefeller has done a modern table, Mrs. William Cary an "Alice in Wonderland" table and Mrs. Henry Schwarz one using the pottery of Henry Varnum Poor.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton athletes and Bryn Mawr alumnae and New York city debutantes modeled in a fashion show in the afternoon.

The gardens are a permanent installation at Rockefeller Center.



By Wendell MacRae

Flowers and Trees of Orient and Occident Meet at Rockefeller Center

The Ornateness of the Japanese Garden, With Its Brook and Dwarfed Trees, Contrasts With the Formal Beauty of the English Pattern at the Right. At Night the Gardens Gleam in Illumination Provided by Special Lighting Effects

League Air Corps Urged to Displace National Aviation

(Continued from Page 1)

situation is as if we all crossed the Atlantic in the H. M. S. Hood. Civil aviation must be freed from the influence of military policy. Aviation should not breed fear, but it will as long as civil planes are as good as war planes."

"Many advances," he continued, "are held back by the application of large subsidies to aviation. For instance the Diesel engine, which could be of great use to civil flying through its cheapness, its economy and its efficiency, has not been developed simply because it would not be efficient from a military point of view."

"I also feel," he concluded, "that it will not be long before the taxpayers will object to paying large sums of money so that rich people can get from one place to another in the quickest possible time."

The view that commercial aircraft could be used as bombers was scorned by Maj. F. A. de V. Robertson, journalist aviator, who declared himself ready to "debunk" the belief that civil airplanes are a menace.

Major Robertson declared that civil airplanes cannot easily be converted into bombers, in the first place. They will, he said, need to be entirely reconstructed, for they will have to have holes cut in the fusilage to allow machine-gunners strategical positions.

Major Robertson also declared his belief that the bombing of civilians would not be utilized in another war.

"The first use of bombers," he said, "is to bomb the enemy and the enemy's stores, airports, factories and troops. Bombing cities, besides being immoral, would probably be too expensive an occupation, needing vast air fleets to make it at all effective."

League's Air Force

One of the major problems discussed at the conference was the problem of the proposed League of Nations air force.

Some speakers declared themselves in favor of the total abolition of national air forces and the provision of one large international force.

Others, however, felt that, while it would be useful for the League to have a small air force at its command, this could only be supplementary to the forces of other countries.

The general public's feeling appeared to be, however, that some sort of international force would be a successful guarantee of peace.

Opposition to the League air force was provided on the ground of "very real technical difficulties," one the difficulty of management and the other the difficulty of international law.

It was pointed out by the historian, Dr. Gooch, that in order to obtain an international force some agreement would have to have been made previously to pool a certain amount of national sovereignty.

"I personally wish for the pooling of national sovereignty," Dr. Gooch declared. "I believe it to be the only means of organizing the world. But in Europe at present I believe that view would be sharply challenged. Personally, I do not believe the establishment of an international force would cause nations to abolish their own forces."

Dr. Gooch concluded, however, that it might eventually be possible to abolish national forces, internationalize civil aviation, and make a large League air force unnecessary.

"The more powerful and drastic the means of enforcement at the disposal of the League Council, the more reluctant are the members likely to be to widen the Council's latitude of decision," Professor Mitrany added.

"But," he said, "if ever a political will for international sovereignty develops, an international police force would be possible. Technical difficulties have never yet prevented the creation of an institution if the political will was for it."

The British Government view of the present situation was presented by Sir Philip Sassoon. Sir Philip declared that hopes were placed in the proposed air pacts.

"We consider the increase in the British Royal Air Force by 41 squadrons and the proposal of an air pact are not conflicting but complementary. There is fresh evidence of other nations re-arming, which is causing concern. But the rate of increase in the British air fleet is to be gradual."

"Nevertheless," he declared, "Britain must have equality."

Munsey Gift to Museum

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art disclosed yesterday that the museum received assets valued at about $10,000,000 from the estate of the late Frank A. Munsey, publisher.

Soil Experts Find Little Actual Loss From Dust Storms

GARDEN CITY, Kan., April 17 (AP)—Comparatively little permanent damage to agricultural lands, as a result of the recent dust storms in the Southwest, was reported today by soil experts and extension service heads.

Meeting here with M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, they were almost unanimous in declaring the productivity of the soil in the nation's wheat belt had not been permanently impaired.

They also approved the deep-listing program now under way in Kansas for immediate control of soil blowing in affected areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

In Kansas where there are about 8,000,000 acres subject to blowing, only 350,000 acres were described as permanently damaged.

D. A. R. Supports Loyalty Oaths From Teachers in Public Service

Resolutions Commend President's Proposals for Merchant Marine—Army and Navy Funds Approved—Peace and Defense Linked

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Expressing satisfaction over recent increases in the army and navy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their annual congress here today backed President Roosevelt on his proposal for an American merchant marine and strongly opposed legislation to withhold state funds from institutions requiring military training.

The society urged its chapters to sponsor legislation requiring teachers in the public service to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and recommended that history, civics and government be made compulsory courses in all high schools.

Support was given bills in Congress designed to provide for reduced immigration quotas; for a quota for the countries of the western hemisphere; for the deportation of illegal entrants and criminals and those who do not take steps to become citizens; and for the reviewal by Congress of special hardship cases to correct meritorious cases without weakening the basis immigration and deportation laws.

Fund for Army Indorsed

A resolution was unanimously passed highly commending the Army Appropriation Bill which makes provision for an increase of 46,250 enlistments in the standing army and 5000 in the national guard, training for 30,000 reserve officers and 37,500 in the citizens' military training camps. Congress was called upon to appropriate funds sufficient for the execution of plans to bring the navy up to London treaty levels.

"Peace preserved in America through adequate national defense will not invite aggression," Mrs. William A. Becker, chairman of the national defense committee and candidate for president-general, told the congress in her annual report this afternoon. "America's first duty," she declared, "is to defend her own lands and to secure the blessings of liberty for this generation and those that come after. In performing this duty she will contribute to the peace and security of the world."

Report on Defense

Mrs. Becker advocated in her report:

Prohibition of Communists' names on election ballots in this country.

Organization of College D. A. R. chapters and co-operation with "practical pacifists" in their fight against radicals and their support of "peace through preparedness."

Requirement of an oath of allegiance from teachers receiving pay from public funds.

Further restriction of immigration and stronger enforcement of deportation laws.

Support of the National Defense Act and the London Naval Treaty as guides in a defense policy.

Motorization and mechanization of the army in accordance with recommendations from the chief of staff.

Air Corps Training School

Passage of a bill now before the House to set up a school similar to West Point and Annapolis to train air corps officers.

"It has been a satisfaction to see our navy, long neglected and allowed to become antiquated now being built to standards of efficiency and in keeping with the terms of the London Naval Treaty," said Mrs. Becker. "We urge that funds continue to be available for the carrying out of the construction and replacement programs already started."

Mrs. Becker's rival for the president generalcy, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, also gave her report to the society this afternoon as chairman of the committee on the filing and lending of historical papers.

In Receiving Lines

Yesterday afternoon, backers of the two candidates entertained at elaborate teas in their honor. Mrs. Becker's forces held their party at the Mayflower where Mrs. Russell William Magna, outgoing president general, received with the candidate and the members of her ticket.

Mrs. Gillentine's friends were entertained on a more modest scale at the Willard as the guests of the Tennessee Society. In the receiving line with Mrs. Gillentine were Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns, wife of the Speaker of the House, both of whom are from Mrs. Gillentine's home state. The 3000 members of the congress were invited to both parties, but many of them had to mill around outside because of the great crowd.

Mrs. Magna opened her final drive to erase the Constitution Hall debt in the session this morning. She announced that $155,600 was still owing the society's funds.

CARBONA SHOE WHITENER will not rub off
BOTTLE or TUBE 10c & 25c

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

Join and See the
EASTER PARADE
on Fifth Avenue
STOP AT
THE HOTEL WEBSTER
A Short Walk to the Theatres, Shops and Radio City
Room $2.50 Up—Bath
HOTEL WEBSTER
40 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK W. BERGMANN, Mgr.
Formerly Manager Pennsylvania Hotel, Shelton, New York, and Chateau Laurier, Canada.

-backed by the resources of America's 4th largest bank

BANK of AMERICA
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
(California)
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Happy Motoring!

No Wonder They Keep Coming Back

You see the same faces at Esso dealers and stations time and time again. For, once motorists start trading at the Esso sign, they have a way of repeatedly coming back.

As soon as they begin using Aerotype Esso or Essolene they can't help noticing how much longer it is between fillings . . how much more life and power their cars seem to have than with other fuels they've tried. And with Essolube in the crankcase . . they find that their motors achieve a new high for smooth, trouble-free operation.

They're also quick to appreciate the attention and service they get. It's gratifying to start out with a clean windshield and bright lamps . . a well-filled radiator . . and properly inflated tires. And the attendants at Esso dealers and stations see to it that you always do.

Start stopping at the Esso sign for fuel and oil . . as well as tires, batteries and accessories . . and notice how quickly you, too, form the habit . . a habit it certainly pays to cultivate if you want to enjoy "Happy Motoring."

THE SIGN OF Happy Motoring!

You never have to travel far to find a familiar Esso sign. It's displayed by 30,000 dealers and stations from Maine to Louisiana. Identifying the products and services of the world's leading petroleum organization, the Esso sign is a symbol of satisfaction wherever you find it.

ESSO MARKETERS

RECOMMENDED FOR Happy Motoring! . . Aerotype ESSO—endorsed by over 1,500,000 users as the outstanding premium fuel . . ESSOLENE—guarantees smoother performance than any other regular-price gasoline . . ESSOLUBE—the premium quality oil at regular price . . ATLAS tires, batteries and accessories—guaranteed by the world's leading petroleum organization. Free road maps and touring information . . clean rest rooms . . courteous attention . . efficient service.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED

for Easter
Fanny Farmer
CANDIES

Easter Flowers
Houghton Gorney
FLOWER SHOP
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery
AT THE PARK STREET CHURCH
TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone: Lafayette 6430-1-2

"KRONAN" Imported SWEDISH BREAD
Fifty wafers made from 100% Swedish Rye. Thin, brittle, wholesome! Rich in Proteins and Vitamins. If your dealer is unable to supply you, mail orders will be filled at no extra cost.
Three Packages for $1.00
NATIONAL IMPORTING CO.,
Distributors
259 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Two-piece Knit Suit of nobby yarn, three-color effect in a broken check design. Smart and attractive suit for spectator or active sports wear.

One of our new models which you will wear with equal pleasure now and right on through the Summer. Lots of other Smart Suits are also being shown.

Ardoon $37.50

TWIN SETS — DRESSES — SUEDE JACKETS — SCARFS — SCOTCH TWEEDS

ROMANES & PATERSON
Edinburgh, Scotland
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

Have a Philco Auto Radio Installed in Your Car
Price Installed to Car Aerial
$42.95 — $49.95 — $59.95 — $75.00
Philco Sales & Service Co.
OFFICIAL FACTORY SERVICE
Installation Specialists
1121 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
STADIUM 0464-0465
OPEN ALL DAY PATRIOTS' DAY

Austria Bans Meetings Until May Day Is Past

Heimwehr Faction Within the Government Fears Stresa Action Imperils Its Independence

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 17—The Austrian Government has decided that until after the May 1 celebrations no public meetings shall be held.

For nearly two years no public meetings, except those of the Government, have been permitted. Socialists and National Socialists have long been taboo, and if half a dozen Marxists gather in a private house, they are liable to arrest.

The new measure is directed not against opposition, but against factions within the Government's own ranks and is regarded as an indication of how acute the strife between the Heimwehr and other "fatherland" groups has become.

Schism

The Clericals wish to stabilize the Austrian situation and to introduce obligatory military service. They oppose Fascism and favor the peasants and even the workers, though not Socialism.

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and his Heimwehr, on the other hand, are against obligatory military service because they wish to retain their supremacy by preserving their own Fascist Army.

The struggle between the Heimwehr and the Clericals has in some cases led to bloodshed. The Government has now imposed a sort of truce.

Revision of present limitation for Austria's standing army is envisaged as one result of the recent Stresa conference when the three powers let it be understood that some increases might be expected as to Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

How will this development affect the Heimwehr, is a question being generally asked here, where an energetic political campaign to strengthen its key position in the Austrian Government has been under way for some time by the Heimwehr, Austria's private army under Fascist leadership and Italian influence.

Situation Delicate

It is believed by many observers that the situation of Austria's present Clerical-Fascist Government has become decidedly delicate. For two years it has been waging an almost continuous fight against the National Socialists on the right and the Socialists on the left, and it is felt that this conflict cannot continue indefinitely. The basis of popular support is said to have become exceedingly small and the Government's opponents declare the strength of the nation is being consumed in an attempt to maintain by force the domination of the present small authoritarian coalition.

There are three salient facts in the present situation, according to detached observers.

The Government has failed to win over the workers. Every one of its attempts along this line has met with rebuff. The steady lowering of wages, the practice of dismissing competent laborers and replacing them by members of patriotic organizations, the suppressing of all activities on the part of the workers, the cuts in the dole and old-age insurance and the suppression of civic liberties are given as reasons in workers' circles for the estrangement of an overwhelming majority of the workers, who number one fourth of the whole population.

Drift Toward Anschluss

A second outstanding feature of the present situation is that a strong tendency toward normalizing relations with Germany exists throughout the whole of Austria. Though it is not asserted that the majority of Austrians are Hitlerites, most Austrians strongly feel their "spiritual and historical unity" with the German race.

Indeed the anti-Reich policy of the present Austrian regime is not well received in most parts of the country. The sentiment of racial solidarity is a strong factor here. And the Saar plebiscite, as well as Herr Adolf Hitler's restoration of military service and the apparent improvement of the economic situation in Germany have exerted a telling influence in Austria.

There are nine "lands" or provinces in Austria. Of them Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg, Carinthia, Styria and Lower Austria are said to have a strong feeling of sympathy for the Reich, while nowhere does one come upon expressions of sympathy for Italy.

Thirdly, it is credibly stated that the peasants in Austria are becoming more and more opposed to Fascism and the Heimwehr. And a deep rift is said to have appeared between the Clerical branch of the Government, led by Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, and the Heimwehr, led by Vice-Chancellor Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg.

Keen Rivalry

This rivalry has long been imminent, but has always been suppressed because of the need of a common government front. Now, however, it has come to the fore. The Clerical Peasants under the peasant leader, Josef Reither, Minister of Agriculture, have quite openly denounced Fascism. They are opposed to a dictatorship and demand the preservation of a certain amount of self-government. This attitude has found expression in the "Linzer Volksblatt," the most outspoken daily paper in Austria.

With the National Socialists, the laborers and the peasants all more or less opposed to the Heimwehr, that body is now in a difficult situation, for these groups comprise the whole nation. Therefore it has begun a campaign to fortify its position.

The immediate issue is the introduction of compulsory military service and the formation of a large Austrian army. When that comes, what will be the fate of the Heimwehr, that is of Prince von Starhemberg's private army, it is asked here. Will it be dissolved so that its members may enter the extended regular army or will it continue to exist, as does the Fascist militia in Italy? If this private defense formation is dissolved, the Heimwehr fears it will lose practically all its power and influence, because it has very few civilian supporters. So the Heimwehr leaders are holding many public demonstrations at which they declare they will not be dissolved.

Baruch Is Accused By Nye of Hedging War Profit Stand

Financier Denying Charge Says He Still Opposes Profiting by War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16—Bernard M. Baruch's attack on the Nye Committee's plan to take profit out of war on the ground that it would imperil the defensive power of the United States, brought sharp retort today from members of the committee.

Mr. Baruch was accused by Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, of "hedging" from the former general approval he gave the plan, while Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan, said the financier "spoke in a confusion of riddles" when he said the "pay-as-you-fight" program might destroy the nation's economic system.

Baruch Changes Views

At the time Mr. Baruch appeared before the committee, he admitted he was unfamiliar with the details of the plan, written for the committee by John J. Flynn, New York economist and writer, but said he was in substantial agreement with the idea that the way to pay for war is by current taxation and not by inflationary buying.

After studying the plan carefully, he sent the committee yesterday a 26-page memorandum stating his objections to it; declaring that it "would insure an exaggerated inflation far greater than if there were no plan at all, paralyze war production and render this nation practically helpless against a major attack by any enemy possessing an economic and industrial system fairly comparable with our own."

Nye Answers Baruch

Senator Nye revised a radiocast on the munitions question last night at the last minute to reply to Mr. Baruch. He charged that the financier's statement reflected the attempt of business "to make harmless any legislative program that really trys to take the profits out of war."

"Mr. Baruch," he said, "is out with an extended statement to the press hedging on the position he took when he was before our committee some days ago. According to his newest statement, he has discovered that our committee plan would take the profit out of war—not just a little of it, but practically all of it.

You Too, Bernard

"Now he says the bill is too drastic, that we would be defeated in another war under such legislation because business wouldn't do its share of fighting and helping to win the war when its profits were so restricted. May heaven preserve us! I've expected some one to say that.

"But Mr. Baruch, I never expected it to come from you. So American business won't produce what is needed in war if it can't have its profits! So American business will not go into a war on the same basis that the boys go in when they are called!

"It is high time, in light of Mr. Baruch's statement of today, that the people took their pens in hand and let their representatives know that they really wanted to see profit taken out of war, not just talk about it.

A Challenge by Business

"Here is a challenge if ever there was one; and we see how business is going to attack, try to trim and make harmless any legislative program that really tries to take the profit out of war."

Senator Nye advocated the constitutional amendment assuring the right of the Government to collect confiscatory taxes, which Mr. Baruch opposes.

"There is nothing sacred about our tentative formula," said Senator Vandenberg today. "But it is not the monster Mr. Baruch envisions as a threat to capitalism—and I speak as one who is everlastingly opposed to the collective state. On the contrary, God help capitalism if it won't defend a common national crisis without its pound of flesh. War itself is the monster of real menace.

What Baruch Proposes

Mr. Baruch's statement indicated that he would probably favor the McSwain bill in the form passed by the House. The Nye committee intends to substitute its own bill for the House bill in the Senate.

Mr. Baruch proposes to:

1. Make it unlawful to raise prices in any way from the day of declaration except as may be permitted by the President.

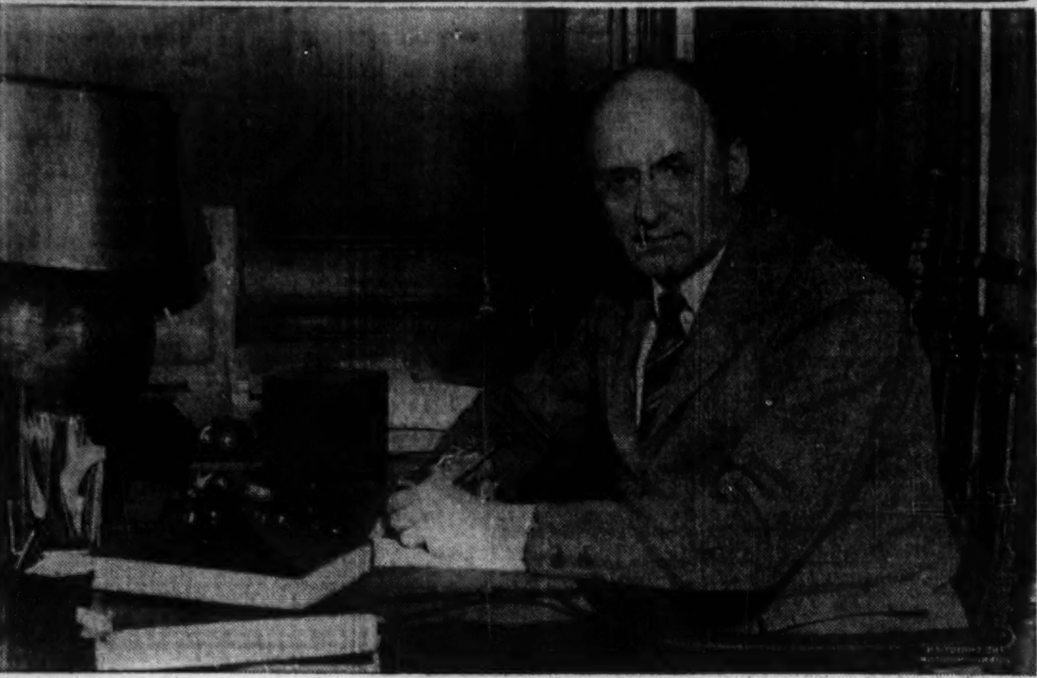
2. To take, by special taxes, 100 per cent of all profits and income above the war average of the preceding three years of peace.

3. To increase the regular individual and corporate income tax to the absolute point of diminishing returns.

Against Profiting by War

"Much as it may be decried," said Mr. Baruch, "the cold fact remains that ours is an economic system activated by profits. In so far as a penny of profit deriving from war is concerned, I am for its utter abolition and have been fighting for that for 16 years. As far as all other profits and incomes are concerned, I propose to go exactly as far in taking them as we can go without interfering with the free flow of munitions for defense."

Roosevelt's Chief Pilot in Federal Finance



Wide World

Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

League Council Votes Censure On Reich's Treaty Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

with difficulty. On various grounds Denmark, Poland, British Dominions, South American states and Spain disliked the procedure. Neutrals in Europe were particularly unwilling to go on record against Germany in a matter wherein Germany has certainly strong claims, inasmuch as equality was promised 2¼ years ago. Political sentiment induced these neutrals not to act as rapporteur and for better or worse the French were compelled to shoulder the responsibility of their own resolution, backed up, however, by Great Britain and Italy.

No Actual Condemnation

Commentators here point out that nowhere in the resolution is Germany formally condemned. Condemnation is reserved for "any unilateral repudiation of international obligations." This is a denunciation of crime in general, not of a particular crime.

Still the preamble is sufficiently pointed to make the second part of the resolution illogical and weak. Germany, having on March 16 committed reprehensive acts, the powers propose to return immediately to Feb. 3, when they announced their plan of general settlement which would presumably have led to the legal rearmament of Germany. They will ignore March 16 and begin again as from Feb. 3.

The German spokesmen, whom the Monitor consulted, consider it improbable that Germany will not consent to the Feb. 3 basis to bargain for a concession which they secured on March 16.

"Sanctions" Troublesome

The proposal to make it a punishable offense in future to repudiate international obligations is not too well received. If it had been found impossible in the past to apply original stipulations to Article XVI, which calls for sanctions against a war maker, why should it now become easy to apply sanctions against lawbreakers. No such obligations figure in the Covenant. Those who doubt the wisdom of sanctions altogether are skeptical. It would appear the rules are being changed at this stage against Germany and that certain members of the League want to obtain their weapons from the League in their fight for the status quo. If anything else is changed in Europe, though by peaceful means, penalties could be applied. Therefore the League would more than ever be exposed to the charge that its function is simply that of a guardian of treaties whether just or unjust.

Thus it should not be assumed that the French viewpoint is unchallenged. On the contrary, it is deplored in many quarters as tending to exclude Germany and as endeavoring to clamp the lid on the 1919 arrangements, which are obviously doomed.

Berlin Sees Action At Geneva Effort To Reset 'Dictatorship'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 17—The League of Nations resolution, though unjust, will not prevent Germany from continuing the international negotiations already instituted and consolidating its equal status among the nations, official circles here declare today.

The latest Geneva move, it is maintained, closely resembles the "war guilt lie" and such is a poor foundation for the new regime of European security. The resolution serves only in the German view to reveal the impotence of the League of Nations, which again bows at France's bidding, but is ineffectual in important matters like the Chaco War or the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Berlin Wonders

What will now happen is the question asked here. In particular, Germany wonders whether any fresh discrimination against itself will appear in the terms of the new alliances, such as the proposed Franco-Russian treaty and the Danubian discussions opening at Rome May 20.

The Geneva resolution concerning future one-sided violation of international treaties based on Germany's infringement of Part V of the Versailles Treaty, is strongly protested here today as a new attempt at discrimination against Germany and restoring the Versailles "dictatorship."

Poland's resolute stand at Geneva for what is described here as an independent truce and justice is in fact seen as the only bright spot in the present League of Nations discussions. Britain's compromise can only close the way to negotiations for that general agreement which everybody thought was started at Stresa, it is declared.

"Laws Apply to All"

German commentators agree that fulfillment of treaty obligations should be the basis for international life and the maintenance of peace, as laid down in Clause I of the Geneva resolution. But they ask why not apply this to other signatories of the Versailles Treaty also. Germany's military conscription decree was the second violation of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles, it is said here. The first was the other powers' refusal to disarm.

To talk of negotiations being under way is considered here mere waste of words. Had Reichsführer Adolf Hitler postponed the decision to introduce military conscription until March 16, 1940 instead of 1935 it would be the same old story, it is stated.

Clock Is Turned Up

Right is on Germany's side, it is added, and no Geneva resolutions can put the clock back to 1919, even though from the League of Nations which for nine years did nothing to help toward disarmament and today is the spokesman for French hegemony in Europe.

The Geneva speech of Col. Joseph Beck of Poland is interpreted here as evidence of Poland's desire to break away from the destructive policy of the western powers to a new constructive policy and so prove Poland's claims as a European peace factor. No mention, however, is made of the fact that Poland's outlook is probably also influenced by the fact that its unilateral repudiation of international control of minorities would be affected by the present Geneva resolution.

Unemployed Writers Organize in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Unemployed authors, newspapermen, dramatists, poets and writers in all categories have organized a Writers' Union of New York City and are driving to extend their unionization move to other centers, it was announced here yesterday.

Branch locals already have been set up in Philadelphia, Mena, Ark., Boston, Los Angeles and Columbus, Ohio, according to Frank Smithson, publicity chairman of the New York City union, which has its headquarters at No. 26 West Eighteenth Street and claims a membership of 350. About half of the membership is unemployed, and a prime activity of the organization has been to press for work relief from the Government for all jobless writers.

What's Going On in the Arts

Doll and Richards

A VERY engaging display of figures, molded from plasticine and colored, are on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. They were modeled by Margaret Blake, who has enlarged upon a hobby.

Plasticine is a temporary material used in sculpture generally for practice or for preparatory sketches. It shapes easily under pressure and lends itself to fanciful and realistic treatment. Miss Blake's figurines adapt themselves to many moods, from serious, straightforward portraiture to caricature and comic. She tries her hand at Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, Tom Thumb and the Giant, the Red and White Queen, Royal figures, among them Victoria. She illustrates the Seven Ages of Shakespeare. Her depiction is graphic, leaving no characterizing detail out. The coiffures and caps, the bib-and-tuckers, the flounces and all the gay array of the age of the grand dame are modeled deftly, and, what is more, given a jaunty touch. The faces are tinted flesh color, the eyes duly colored. The realistic effect is marked. To the regular gallery trotter, Miss Blake's figurines are a treat for their fun and caprice. Art proves a very serious matter, and we do not often have an opportunity to relax our stern features in a smile. Here is a good occasion. We recommend that others go and enjoy them too.

Co-exhibitor at Doll and Richards is Emma Fordyce MacRae A. N. A. (Mrs. Homer Swift). Her paintings, made on a fiber board (so we guess), lean in the direction of decorative painting. The subjects, however, hold interest for themselves; they are portraits, still-lifs and landscapes. Miss MacRae uses pigment with taste. She seems to spare no effort to gain a beautiful texture. The colors are superimposed and smoothed down one upon another, so that the impasto is thick and rich. The grayish white of the board shows through at intervals, thus helping to induce liveliness of surace. A solid-painted surface might prove dull.

Among the more attractive subjects are "Apple Blossoms," "Cosmos" and "Fishermen's Houses."

There are moments when the onlooker is perplexed as to whether the artist's primary intention is decoration or depiction. D. A.

Tuesday Symphony Concert

WITH an ovation to Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, the Tuesday series of Boston Symphony concerts came to a close yesterday afternoon. The program, drawn from the works of the same three composers who have provided all the music of this series, was made up of the Schubert Overture in C major, in the Italian style; the Schumann Symphony in B flat, No. 1, and for mighty conclusion the C minor Symphony of Brahms.

The concert was a fitting climax to a successful series, which has supplied conservative musical pleasures to an appreciative audience. The early Schubert overture was a novelty to most of the listeners, probably, having been infrequently performed here. The Schumann was played with full revelation of its beauties and the Brahms masterpiece with the customary eloquence and power. L. A. S.

A Man in the News

* * *

Morgenthau Noted for Common Sense; Told His Aides to Ignore Political Ties

* * *

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16—Henry Morgenthau Jr., who recently looked into Uncle Sam's ledgers and announced that the financial log jam has been broken with the help of the billions of dollars spent by the Government and that the United States is now on the verge of a boom, is a likable, shy and sincere gentleman farmer from Dutchess County, New York.

He probably still wonders why he became Secretary of the Treasury. But by his simple and straightforward tactics he has become possibly the ablest administrator in Washington, certainly as satisfactory a Treasury head as could have been found in these days, new-deal policy being what it is.

"Young Henry," as the Roosevelt family has known him for 20 years, is 44 years old, son of the famous war-time Ambassador to Turkey. The family is Hebrew, from a strain which had been settled on the land in Germany for many generations. "Uncle Henry,"—again the Roosevelt family nickname—was brought to the United States when a child, made a career for himself in New York real estate, and emerged as one of the chief public figures of the World War.

Young Henry spent two youthful years on a Texas ranch, returned to Cornell to study agriculture under Prof. George F. Warren, who later promoted the commodity-dollar plan, of early new-deal memory. He bought 1400 acres of rich bottom-land back of Fishkill Hooks, near the Roosevelt family home at Hyde Park, and raises prize apples, Holsteins, and Jerseys. His farm is reported to have made a profit every year during the depression.

Brought to the Treasury fundamentally because of his deep personal loyalty to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and externally by a series of curious chances, Mr. Morgenthau first called a meeting of Treasury bureau heads, ordered them to pay no attention to politics, nor to the familiar Wall Street influence which had hitherto weighed heavily in Treasury policy. He selected a first-rate group of personal advisers, leans heavily on them, and has pursued an un-ballyhooed path of sensible administration.

Every Monday young Henry lunches off a tray in President Roosevelt's office—the only regular weekly talk on the President's schedule. Their views are in close harmony. No other new-deal official gives the President less trouble. Secretary Morgenthau is to the Treasury what Dwight Morrow was to diplomacy—an honest man inexperienced technically but filled with common sense, shyness and human sympathies, and it has proved a good recipe for success.

Safety Car Heating Co.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company reports first quarter income markedly better than for the first three months of 1934. Installations of air conditioning systems for railroad cars for 1935 delivery total 600.

Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR Lexington Ave. at 49th Street New York City and $3.50 for 2 persons. One of New York's largest and newest hotels. Convenient to everything. Dine and Dance at CASINO MONTCLAIR

IS A $20 RAISE WORTH A 3 CENT STAMP?

Mail coupon below for help on your own money problems from your Doctor of Family Finances

● The wife of a skilled mechanic writes me:

"Since I began using your plan for household money management my husband agrees that it is just the same as a twenty-dollar raise in salary."

"That shows what can be done when the problem of home money management is taken seriously. What this woman did in her home—you can do in yours. The method is simple and practical. Our plan tells you how to handle money—how to spend wisely—how to make sure your dollar buys the most of the best. Write me personally if you have a money problem. Let's see if we can't work it out together. Your writing will not subject you to solicitation of any kind."

Your Doctor of Family Finances

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Household loans money to families in amounts of $30 to $300. 171 offices in 114 principal cities

Hear Edgar A. Guest and your Doctor of Family Finances on the air for Household every Tuesday night 7:30 to 8:00 Central Time—8:30 to 9:00 Eastern Time, N. B. C. Blue Network.

FREE—new-type budget calculator—"Money Management for Households." Mail this coupon to Doctor of Family Finances 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. C.S.M.4-17

Name ...... Street ...... City ...... State ......

NEW Springtime Coiffures by Bernard at Guro will lend added enchantment. FREE consultation on problems of hair dressing and facial make-up to Monitor readers. BERNARD at GURO 439 MADISON AVENUE WICKERSHAM 2-1692 NEW YORK CITY

When it comes to SMART CLOTHES Come to HAAS. A cozy little shop on the second floor where you will find an exciting group of print and sheer dresses for all occasions. Sizes 12 to 46, also half sizes. from $6.95 COATS and SUITS...$15 up HAAS 389 5th Ave. N.Y. City Corner 36th Street

No Electricity!

Exactly... GAIRE'S STEAM WAVE. The One Continental Method Using Steam Exclusively. The Type of Permanent Wave You Can Depend Upon. Especially Good for Fine Hair. Guaranteed Results. OUR SCULPTURED CROQUIGNOLE Permanent Complete $5 PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT Paul Gaire's HAIRDRESSING SALONS 392 Fifth Ave., Cor. 36th St. 67 W. 49th St., Near 6th Ave.

Tru-Form SHOES Scientific Footwear Service. A RIGHT BEGINNING Tru-Form Shoes give desired support to the child's foot, aiding the development of correct posture. New York City — 180 West 23rd St. at Broadway, 1973 University Ave. at Burnside. Westchester 153 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains. Long Island 271 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

DRAKE'S CAKES Let us do your baking for you!

THE COLLINGWOOD 45 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK CITY. Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from $2 Double from $3

A Summer Cottage in 2 Weeks. POPE & COTTLE PREBILT HOUSES Catalog C. 515 Madison Avenue, New York and Revere, Mass.

Wittnauer Longines AGAIN WIN NEW HONORS ON BYRD'S SECOND ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. Longines Chronograph. Worn by BYRD. SOLD BY LEADING JEWELERS. SEND FOR FOLDER. A. Wittnauer Co. EST. 1866 402-4 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

SPRING IS HERE! EASTER'S NEAR! IT IS ZOTOS TIME. ZOTOS MACHINELESS PERMANENT Complete — Including Shampoo and Finger Wave $10. NO ELECTRICITY. NO WIRES. NO DISCOMFORT. NO DANGEROUS HEAT. LOVELY — LUSTROUS — LASTING. Spiral, Croquignole or Combination as you wish. Styling personally supervised by Joseph. Free Test Curl. BEAUTY MART 35 WEST 46th STREET Appointment—Medallion 3-5744

What A Difference WHEN PIE CRUST HAS FLAVOR! Add flavor to flakiness and your pie crust is perfect. Good Luck gives you both and at so low a cost—with such ease and speed of mixing—that pie baking becomes a pleasure. Try it the next time you bake and win some nice, new compliments from your family. BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK. FOR TABLE — BAKING — COOKING. JELKE'S GOOD LUCK VEGETABLE OLEOMARGARINE. FRESH DATED

Partisan Strife in Bulgaria Overthrew Last Dictatorship, Thwarting Idealism of Zveno

Modern Knights, Who Tried to Wield Sword as Scepter, Forced Out of Office, Dissillusioned; but Army Officers Still Control Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgaria's knights of modern times who set out to put their country straight by means of the army are becoming disillusioned.

Ten months ago they were an idealistic company of officers under the leadership of a daring reserve colonel, Damyan Veltcheff—ready to slay the dragon of a democracy that had degenerated into predacious partisanship. They seized the capital, occupied the royal palace, imposed a new régime, to be administered by a civilian group called Zveno.

They pictured themselves as saving their humiliated and impoverished country.

But now, after almost a year of intense effort, they find their dream has not come true. They find that swords are poor political instruments. They set out to drive partisan strife from politics and now see that partisan strife has crept into the army. They wanted forcibly to unify the people and find that disunion has seized the army itself. They wanted once and for all to abolish demagoguery, but find that army generals in great meetings now use demagoguery to justify their acts. They wanted to discipline Bulgaria and lost their own discipline. All this means that the situation is unstable.

Two Groups

The history of the present regime in Bulgaria may be divided into two periods, that of Zveno domination and that of a sheer army dictatorship.

Zveno was a small group of high minded idealists, most of whom were bold and some of whom were capable. Their chief was a quiet, brave, cultured, honorable reserve officer, Kimon Georgieff. Their most forceful ally was an ex-coolnel and former head of the Military Academy, who remained outside the cabinet as the invisible dictator.

In the eyes of Zveno, the army was an instrument to be used in forcing good government upon Bulgaria. The Zvenoists had used the army to get possession of power and for eight months continued to employ it for the purpose of putting their reforms into effect. In theory, the army was not governing but being used by civilian statesmen.

The Zveno cabinet carried on an intensive reconstructive activity and launched many excellent reforms. One of its greatest achievements was the elimination of terrorism and of revolutionary organizations from Bulgaria. In its activity and plans it gave King Boris a comparatively inferior position.

Boris Popular

Their attitude toward the king aroused much uneasiness, for Boris is liked by his people. Still, they would have remained much longer in power had not dissensions arisen among them. These differences centered chiefly about two questions: to what extent should the army participate in the governing process and what should be the King's perogatives?

With dramatic suddenness, Zveno and Colonel Veltcheff were thrust from power.

A predominantly military government was created with army officers or their instruments holding all the vital posts and the authority of King Boris was, in theory, restored.

And how did the men with swords justify this throwing of their comrades from power? They called a big meeting and solemnly proclaimed that their colleagues of yesterday had been dangerous adventurers planning to deprive the King of all authority.

Now partisanship has entered the army. The officers are divided into groups: one demanding a return to the barracks, the other striving to retain political power; one professing boundless attachment to King Boris, the other advocating a curtailing of his power.

Army Must Govern?

An exponent of the view that the army must govern is Col. Kroum Koleff, Minister of the Interior. Questioned by the Monitor correspondent about this matter, the soldier-minister said,fi "Our work as ministers is not finished."

An advocate of getting the army back into the barracks is Colonel Veltcheff. He said to the Monitor correspondent:

"Of course, the army must quit the governing process. Its job is to back civilians who will do the governing. Officers belong in the barracks."

The Zveno chief, Kimon Georgieff, told the Monitor correspondent that he expects public sentiment in the army and among the people to force the officers back into the barracks.

In the meantime, the reform activity has been checked. No one is sure of future developments. But the Knights have failed in their Crusade.

Agriculturalists Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Two Florida agricultural leaders were honored in Atlanta, by receiving election to offices when southern agriculturists convened in that city. G. F. Weber, plant pathologist of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, was elected president of the southern division of the American Phytopathological Association. Dr. O. C. Bryan, professor of agromony at the University of Florida, was chosen presiding officer for the year, of the agronomists' section.

Steam Bus Bids For Attention On Roads of Nation

Stanley Corporation Plans Output of Vehicles to Compete With 'Gas'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—City buses here for some time have been snorting suspiciously at a big white vehicle gliding about downtown streets. The intruder looks like a bus and it carries passengers, but it isn't a regular Chicago city bus, and apparently it hasn't any particular destination. It just glides about, with no fuss, no noise.

It's a steamer—a Stanley steamer, and it marks the comeback of steam on the highways. While fuel-powered streamlined trains are competing with the old steam-driven iron horse on the railroads, steam is edging its way back among the fuel-powered vehicles of the road.

New owners of the Stanley Steam Motors Corporation, successors to Stanley Motors Carriage Company, think production of a bus is the best way to reintroduce the steam car to the motoring public and the best way to get things started at a minimum expense.

Started in 1898

The Stanley brothers started making steam cars in 1898 and kept it up until 1927. Many of the old steamers made even before 1927 are operating in all parts of the world today. But the Stanley brothers didn't care about increasing the production of their cars. They didn't care about advertising. And with the advent of mass production and the invention of such things as the self-starter on internal-combustion engined cars, price competition grew too great.

A group of Chicagoans, headed by Harry W. Gahagan, real estate operator and financier, bought up the Stanley patents and rights and set out experimenting with a steam bus. After putting their specially made bus through its paces in all parts of the country and under all sorts of conditions, they're ready to begin production—that is, as soon as the necessary financing is arranged.

They're going to make buses instead of passenger cars at first, Mr. Gahagan says, because the market is concentrated and involves less competition.

Power Unit in Rear

The new buses will have not only the motor but the entire power unit, which consists simply of a boiler, in the rear. The old Stanley steamers had the motor in the rear and the boiler up under the hood in front. The present experimental bus has the boiler up in front, but by putting it in back, Mr. Gahagan says, there will be less loss of power and greater all-round efficiency.

The new buses will employ a new type of boiler which, instead of consisting of a large cylinder with heating tubes pushed up into the water from the bottom, will be composed of a series of small criss-crossed tubular boilers with the flames licking up around them from the bottom. Where the old Stanley steamer required close to 10 minutes to get up steam, even the present bus can do it in from three to five minutes.

The new boiler also will make use of advances in metallurgy making it possible to use most any kind of water. The old steamer had difficulty sometimes when hard water was used in its internals.

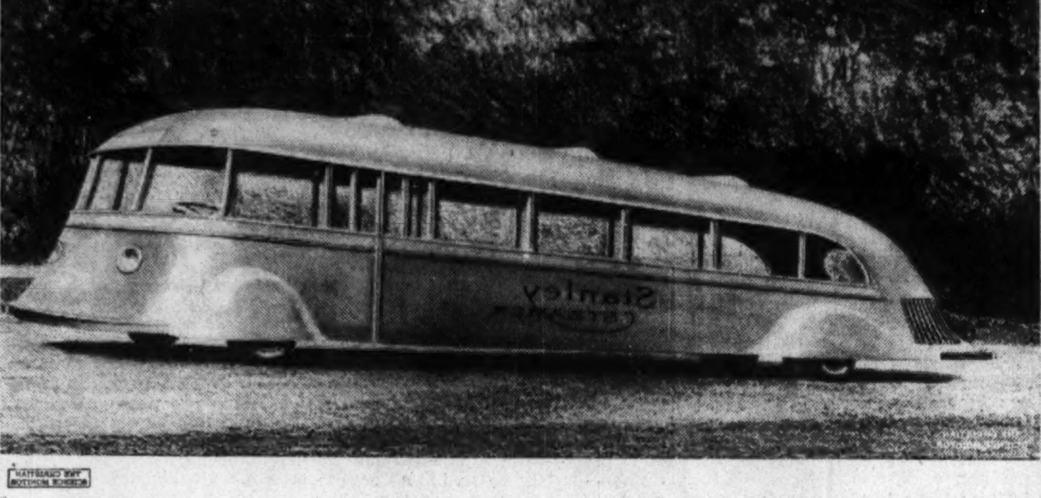
Purrs Over Streets

The experimental bus, built as clumsily as such a thing might be built, after seven years of constant usage, with a little two-cylinder passenger car engine attached right to the rear axle, purrs over Chicago streets and up what hills Chicago can boast with the ease and smoothness of a bicycle. It stopped dead in the middle of a hill, then started up, without a jar, and took the hill at about one mile an hour—hardly a sound and no vibration whatever.

And the steamer, its sponsors claim, can run on about half the cost of the gasoline car. It uses a low grade of gasoline or kerosene.

The familiar hiss of the old Stanley is missing in the new design for the exhaust steam is carried right back and condensed and used over again, thus reducing not only the noise, but the amount of water which must be carried.

Challenging the Modern Gasoline Bus



Artist's Drawing of Steam Bus Proposed by Stanley Steam Motors Corporation

Confess to Extortion Plot

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Two men, trapped by police in an alleged extortion plot through which they hoped to mulct $5000 from a society woman with a faked photograph, confessed in police line-up yesterday.

Negligent Farming Blamed for Losses By Wind Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—In discussing the wind erosion problem in the Panhandle-Plains farming section here recently, Walter A. Barlow, general manager of the Amarillo branch of the Great West Mill & Elevator Company, left no matter of doubt as to where the responsibility for the excessive dust storms prevalent lies.

"The pity of the predicament," he said, "lies in the fact the condition could have been prevented."

The grain expert cited a number of instances in the wind-swept region where farmers had, by proper application of erosion prevention, including deep listing, contour planting and the sowing of cover crops where needed, successfully prevented the blowing away of their land so that it is not suffering from erosion.

"Most of the crops in the Panhandle could have been saved this year had it not been for the neglected farms," he added.

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'TN AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
3036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

5 Expressions You'll Never Use Again—

Once You Try 'GRANITE' Guaranteed Silk Stockings

You'll have that Guaranteed grin, that little smile of contentment, once you've invested in these wonderful new Silk Stockings! CHIFFON or MEDIUM SERVICE WEIGHT—every pair is backed by a guarantee bond that says you can have a new pair if any of the troubles of ordinary Hosiery annoy you when you're wearing these Granites. The Chiffon Guaranteed Stockings are woven of organzine silk, a new type of silk that is more elastic and longer-wearing, yet looks sheerer. The Medium Service Weight Guaranteed Stockings are the first we know of to be knit by the new Ringless method. Both types are reinforced at every point of strain. All-silk heels. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Smart, new shades.

$1 A PAIR

Strawbridge & Clothier—First Floor
Also at Our Suburban Stores
PHILADELPHIA

Wedding Announcements and Invitations
Engraved—Embossed—Printed
Easter Greetings in unlimited designs and sentiments
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THEY CAPTURE THE SPIRIT OF Youth
$9.00
The Bernice The Slenderized T-Strap personifies grace. Dainty cutouts and perforations add their touch of beauty. New light weight construction. Blue, Black and White.
Selby SLENDERIZED Arch Preserver Shoes
They look young and feel young on your feet—these charming Slenderized Arch Preservers that have said good-bye to old-fashioned "comfort shoe" lines!!! But not to comfort itself!
$9 and $10.50
Robert Cherry's Son's
5541-47 Germantown Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

Illusion Stockings by Van Raalte
$1.00
Jane Fulton Maine
4732 GRISCOM STREET
FRANKFORD, PHILA., PA.
TELEPHONE JEFFERSON 7810

Insurance Company of North America
Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE
Surplus to Policyholders
Over $45,000,000
© INS. CO. N. A. Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy

Jacket Frocks
Fashion favorites for Spring—a smart selection Rowell priced at
$17.50
C. J. Rowell
5615-17 GERMANTOWN AVENUE PHILADELPHIA

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
The Bridal Room
is doing some very smart wedding gowns in Mousseline de soie and the new Palmetta Sheer (chiffon-organdy alliance). These dresses have flaring calla-lily necklines, or little girls' turn-down collars, full or severely simple sleeves, yards and yards of ruffles and pleatings.
The Bridal Room gives individual attention to every small detail.
Prices start at $29.95
Second Floor

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Tel. Evergreen 1234
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

SPRING HATS for Men!
$2.95 up
STETSONS—$6.50
Complete Men's Outfitters
John S. Milne
4610 Frankford Ave. — 2014 E. Chelten Ave., Gem. —5th and Lehigh Ave.—4349 Main St., Myk., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRINGER'S ARCADE RESTAURANT
IN THE BURLINGTON ARCADE, 1420-22 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA
Open Daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
A LIFE-TIME REPUTATION FOR QUALITY FOOD
Special Luncheons 35c, 40c, 50c
Special Dinners 60c, 75c, $1
A Unique Refined Atmosphere
Air Conditioned
Entrance also from Sansom Street

PHILADELPHIA
Cafe VERNON
50 W. Chelten Ave.
In the Heart of Germantown
Sunday Dinners 60c, 75c, $1.00
Week Days 60c, 75c
Luncheons 35c and 50c
All Steaks and Chops Charcoal Broiled
Have you tried our Sizzling Platters?
Delicious Sea Food

Marquetand's
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
Attractive Easter gifts and party favors in a wide price range. Let us fill your candy orders from our choice selection of Easter eggs, hollow chocolate eggs and novelties.
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

ABBOTTS Dependably Fine Dairy Products
Deluxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVErgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

Jeweled Wedding Rings
Exceptional Values
Slender, fashionable widths, in styles to please the Bride of today. Made of platinum, paved with Diamonds of finest quality and very moderately priced.
Your inspection is invited.
Engraved Wedding Announcements per 100 $14.00
Invitations per 100 $15.50
S. KIND & SONS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS • SILVERSMITHS
1110 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
WE BUY OLD GOLD

Today is— FURSDAY
WE Store Furs.. CAPES and SCARFS in Furs of the Better Grade to complete the spring attire . . .
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Senate Takes Up $1,000,000,000 Farm Credit Measure

Bill Is Intended to Make Landowners of Share Croppers in South

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—Hailed by its sponsors as one of the greatest social security measures of the new deal era the Senate today rushed forward its consideration of the Bankhead $1,000,000,000 farm credit bill which creates a "farmers home corporation" to make easy long-term federal credit available to millions of American farm tenants and share-croppers to enable them to become owners of their own land.

The Senate was still tingling with the exhilaration of having disposed of two big measures in one day yesterday.

The first was the bus and truck regulation bill, pending before Congress nine years, which was enacted without so much as a roll call. It provides the revolutionary transformation of the bus and truck industry from an unregulated to a regulated business, to be put under the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill must still pass the House, where the obstacles to pass are less than in the Senate. A generation of unregulated competition between highways carriers and the railroads thus seems in process of being cleared up.

The second big bill was the Interior Department appropriation, which the Senate passed yesterday with an additional sum voted to provide Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with an Under Secretary of the Interior. The bill has passed the House but must go to conference because of the Under Secretary feature.

The Bankhead bill is of particular interest to southern Senators where farm tenantry and share-cropping is a major social problem and this is counted upon to save the bill from the threatened filibuster by southerners against the Costigan-Wagner antilynching measure, which will be brought up soon.

The Farmers Home Corporation, Senator Bankhead explained, would be patterned after the Home Owners Loan Corporation, with initial capital of at least $50,000,000, and authority to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000,000, principal and interest of which will be guaranteed by the Government.

Explaining the bills Senator Bankhead said it was designed to reduce absentee-landlordism, under which 42 to 50 per cent of all American farms are now run.

"The bill is intended to aid farm workers, primarily tenants and other farm workers, to acquire family sized farms. It authorizes, where necessary the purchase, in addition to the land, of livestock, farm equipment and implements, to become a part of the purchase price of the farm. Payments are authorized to be amortized for a period as long as 60 years, with as low a rate of interest as the Government can itself secure the money."

Canada's Workers Return to Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, April 16

CIVIL servants are rejoicing in the restoration of their 10 per cent cut—that is, all those who are in the $1000 to $1200 class. All others are at least half as happy over a 5 per cent restoration.

Announcement to this effect by Edgar N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, means that 25,000 employees are back to normal salaries, and 35,000 are within 5 per cent of it. Those below $1000 were returned to full pay last year.

High Cost Seen In Compulsory Pension Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

versity, who asserted that "whether governments can become successful economic managers depends upon whether they find it politically expedient to do what is economically necessary."

"Democratic governments cannot expect to be successful economic managers if their policies are dominated by pressure groups concerned only with their special interests and not with the general welfare," he said.

Professor Slichter attributed the power of pressure groups in the United States to the fact that party discipline is weak and political parties are unable to control the votes of their own member. To limit this power, he said, political parties should strengthen their control over their members.

Attitude on Home Loans

The problem of reconciling the point of view of the investor and the homeowner in connection with housing was discussed by Orrin C. Lester, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, at the afternoon session yesterday. Little effort has been made to reconcile these opposing views, he said, and he stressed that this was necessary before real progress could be made in this direction.

In Mr. Lester's opinion, Government subsidies should not be resorted to until it has been proved that the sources of constructive business fundamentals will not avail. He recommended appraising all the potential sources of home financing and determining to what degree private enterprise may reasonably be counted upon to supply funds and under what conditions and on what terms.

If that is not sufficient to indicate impressive accomplishments, then "to determine to what degree and under what conditions the Government should join forces with private enterprise in supplying the funds that cannot be counted upon to be supplied from these private business sources."

Achievements Reviewed

The work of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was reviewed by Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, member of the Home Owner's Loan Board, who said it was intended as an emergency agency "to save the homes of distressed home owners."

"Its corollary effects are many," he added. "It has taken out of the market a vast amount of property that otherwise would have been disposed of at forced sale. Through the use of long-term, low - interest - bearing amortized loans, it has set new standards for home financing that can hardly be ignored by private home-financing institutions.

Verdict on Metal Tubes Awaited

* * *

Both Sides Heard by Radio Jurymen; Advantages and Faults Put on Scales

* * *

Introduction by the General Electric Company of new metal radio tubes without the familiar glass envelope, a sheer breakaway from their progenitor, the electric lamp, finds the American set-building industry reluctant to adopt this new development.

The industry which in 1934 produced some 4,500,000 sets and which once enthusiastically pioneered many new types of radio tubes has adopted a "show-me" attitude about the new glassless tube, even though the tubes will be used by G. E. in its 1935 line of sets and have been released for manufacture to the Radio Corporation of America. No other company has announced its intended use of these tubes, even though their manufacture by R. C. A. releases them to the set-building trade.

Which Will Win?

Glass and Metal Tubes Compared

Cylindrical in shape, the new metal tubes are smaller in diameter and height than the conventional glass types. With one more base pin than the regular types, in order to ground them to the set chassis, the new metal tubes have a larger central pin which keys them correctly into each socket. New sockets are all that are needed for their accommodation into regular sets.

Provides Own Shield

The designers claim improved electrical characteristics over the glass type, since the metal tube provides its own shield, is shockproof and is thus particularly valuable for use in automobile radio sets.

Additional claims for the metal tubes are better heat dissipation, more structural strength and longer life. In three-element tubes the metal envelope can be used as the "plate" and in four element screen-grid tubes the shell can be used as the "screen." Shorter leads permit greater amplification at high frequencies, as each lead-in wire passes through a tiny bead of special glass fused to an alloy which in turn is welded to the metal container to insure a better and longer vacuum.

Though the new tubes are now more expensive than older types, mass production, it is stated, will make them cheaper eventually than glass tubes. Their small size makes possible the production of even smaller chassis and of course smaller cabinets.

Outstanding in its opposition to use of the new tubes is Philco, which apparently is a "burnt child" on the subject of metal tubes, due to the experience which its English affiliate had with "catkins," or metal tubes, in England, which Philco states "were a dismal failure."

Among the disadvantages of the new metal tubes, Philco claims:

Reduction in bulb size requiring operation at higher surface temperature, since there is the same amount of heat to dissipate as in the older types.

Changes in characteristics of near-by coils, resisters and other parts which would be caused by heat.

Spacing of coils farther away would require more cabinet space, not less.

Production difficulties would restrict the manufacture of certain highly desirable multiple function tubes now possible with glass envelopes. The proposed metal tubes would be limited to a few single function types, thus requiring use of more tubes a set.

Transparency of glass tubes aids the service man to determine easily whether tube is functioning. Inability to see inside metal tube would be a real disadvantage.

Both sides have now been heard from and both admit that trial will prove the question of the new metal tube's merit. With that trial impending the industry awaits the coming experience with interest, upon which will hang the future adoption or rejection of the new tubes into radio sets.

(A Wednesday radio comment feature)

Lawyers Disbarred In Philadelphia 'Policy' Racket

Cases Tried in "Numbers Courts"—Bar Association Co-operates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 — A "numbers" or "policy" lottery, which had caused 30 murders in 18 months and taken tribute of $3,000,000 a year, mostly from the city's poor, has been exposed by a crusade of public-minded citizens, with the co-operation of the press, the courts, the district attorney's office, police and the Bar Association of the city: The climax of a year's drive was reached April 15, when six lawyers were disbarred on charge of unethical practices.

All six lawyers disbarred were found guilty of accepting retaining fees to defend leaders of the lottery racket against future crimes they might incur.

State Senator Samuel W. Salus, his brother and legal partner, Herbert W. Salus, civil service commissioner, Bernard L. Lemisch, Albert P. Goldberg, Arthur S. Weblum, and Charles J. Green, were the lawyers disbarred by the president-judges of the five Common Pleas Courts. Two other lawyers accused by the Bar Association of unethical practices were exonerated by the judges, but censured. These two are Fred C. Gartner, former civil service commissioner, and I. J. Brodsky.

"Mob" Broken Up

This almost unprecedented action of the courts was the climax of an attack on the "numbers" lottery which began last May, when the Philadelphia Inquirer traced 30 gangster murders to the racket, arousing such public interest and indignation as has hardly been shown since the Grand Jury investigation of police vice alliances in 1928.

Although it is not believed that gambling on numbers has been completely wiped out of the city, the drive is regarded as remarkably successful; and Mr. John A. Boyle, assistant district attorney, who has prosecuted the racketeers from the beginning, states that the largest "numbers" gang, the "69th Street Mob," has been completely broken up.

Convictions

In its prosecution of this racket, special "numbers" courts were established by the Common Pleas courts, and over 300 "numbers" writers were jailed for from 30 days to seven years. During the first nine weeks of the crusade, 234 men were sent to jail, 93 were placed on probation and $100,000 in bail was forfeited by other suspects. Only two murders have been attributed to the "numbers" racket in the year since the start of the drive, as compared with the 30 of the preceding year.

The leaders of several "numbers" gangs which operated in South Philadelphia also have been arrested. Within this group five, said to be members of the Lalli gang, were given two years each in the county prison in March. Many of the "numbers" racketeers have been arrested in Camden, N. J., two of the supposed leaders having been sentenced to from three to five years in jail on March 25.

Same Attorneys

The inquiry into lawyer alliances with this branch of the underworld began when Judge Horace Stern, sitting in special "numbers" courts noticed that nearly all the defendants had the same attorneys. A committee of the Bar Association, headed by Charles Edwin Fox, former district attorney, was named at the request of Judge Stern. An investigation of several months disclosed that the "numbers" racket was being aided and abetted by attorneys who accepted fees from the lottery leaders in advance, to represent any of their agents who might be arrested.

More Use Brings Lower Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Public Service Commission has ordered the Alabama Power Company to place all customers under the "objective" rate, when 85 per cent of its customers are billed on the rate for any one month. The low "objective" rate gives special consideration to increased use of electricity.

Colonel Roosevelt Accuses President Of Ruinous Pursuit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—A new campaign sheet for the forthcoming Republican drive against the New Deal was filed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt today, following his re-election to head the National Republican Club last night. In it Colonel Roosevelt reaffirms his stand that the party program must be a fight "to re-establish American principles in America."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that both the New Deal and its directors were indictable for destroying the people "both morally and spiritually and ruining us materially," and charged that the responsibility "rests where all power lies, namely on the head of the Administration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The prospectus covers 14 points in support of Colonel Roosevelt's declaration that promises under the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration are "worthless," and is, in effect, a summation of his year's effort as head of the club to bring it to the forefront of Republican affairs.

Colonel Roosevelt said he would do all in his power to justify his selection for a second term by furthering the club's rôle as "an active factor in these critical days when the future of the nation is being determined." A 50 per cent rise in its membership attested, he said, that "the American people are coming to their senses."

Azaleas Draw Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Charleston is experiencing its biggest tourist trade in years. In fact, the tourist business is much on the boom, according to Chamber of Commerce officials, who reported every available room in the city occupied over a recent week end. Tourists here to visit the city's azalea gardens formed the principal portion of the crowds.

Boston Snapshots

Chips and Splashes—From New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine more than 100 guides have come to the Boston Garden this week to chop, saw, paddle and many other things in which they excel. What the advance notices described as the largest indoor lake in the world, surrounded by the sylvan beauties of the northwoods, turns out to be a very good-sized tank—big enough for all sorts of canoe races—surrounded by tidy rows of small evergreen trees with roots neatly packaged in burlap resting on a pine-needle-strewn floor.

At the two performances each day several guides compete in each event, working toward the finals on Saturday.

The moose calling contest usually draws various other odd sounds from the darkened balconies—sounds which might well attract, or scare away, other denizens of the forest besides moose.

On Monday we watched two New Hampshire guides win at log sawing, a Maine man at log chopping, a guide from Vermont at casting for distance, and different Nova Scotia men in the single log sawing, pack-sack race, bow canoe race, canoe rescue race, canoe race without paddles or poles, greased pole walking, tub race, four-man canoe race, canoe portage race, log rolling and gunwale canoe race.

Art Week—For many years Boston has prided itself upon a certain atmosphere of good taste within its gates. Seven years ago the Chamber of Commerce set up a Committee on Industrial and Civic Art to see that this "appreciation of the beautiful" was utilized in a practical way—that whatever products Boston sent out into the world—from college students to hardware—should be distinguished by just a little extra measure of good taste.

To develop city-wide interest in the practical application of art, the committee sponsored an annual art week. Its celebration this year is just finished. Among its features were 32 special free lectures in different museums and colleges on subjects ranging from "Thoughts for a Well-Balanced Wardrobe" to "Paul Revere Silver," and "Gothic Art." Special exhibits were open to the public in 17 art schools and 11 clubs, and the art galleries and retail stores also joined in the celebration.

Among the exhibits lent to Boston for its Art Week was a large collection of original illustrations from the Ladies' Home Journal which was sent up from Philadelphia to be displayed in the Vesper George School of Art.

As a combined luncheon of the Advertising Club and the Chamber of Commerce, Paul Hollister, executive vice-president of the R. H. Macy Company of New York, said that no article is exempt from opportunity of improvement by artistic design. If Boston would follow its own traditions and refuse to imitate New York, Philadelphia or any other large manufacturing city, it could produce articles so individual, he said, that the demand for them would be assured.

Without either "going modern" or striving to be "quaint," Mr. Hollister continued, Boston can be attractively individual in its work. "There are brand new mousetraps waiting to be made," he concluded, "and Boston can make them and the world will make 'a beaten path to its door' once more if it does."

Patriotism and Peace—At the hour for which the "antiwar strike" was scheduled in colleges and schools all over the country, about 100 Boston University school of theology students met to hear a talk by Dr. David Vaughan. "It is easy to deceive oneself by mistaking for patriotism the expansion of egoism," he told them. "The real patriot keeps his head and does his own thinking. He knows that loyalty to one's country may mean opposition to those who are leading the country astray. It is easy to be the cowardly victim of a stampeded herd and to assume that one is a patriotic hero."

King Mycerinus Restored—About 5000 years ago a sculptor of ancient Memphis made an alabaster statue of King Mycerinus. In the course of time the temple in which it stood was sacked, the statue was broken to pieces and scattered among the ruins. In 1907 a Boston Museum-Harvard University expedition came upon the head, several pieces of the back, chest and waist, two hands and two legs, minus ankles and feet.

With these fragments as a basis, Joseph Lindon Smith, who has been studying and painting in and around the tombs and temples of Egypt for some 30 years, set about restoring the statue to its original heroic size. Starting with the lappets of the wig, with the help of expert assistants he has gradually completed the whole statue. Fine white lines distinguish the original fragments from the restored portions.

NEWARK, N. J. — Swanson & Stehli — Electrical Contractors — Everything Electrical — INCLUDING— A wide selection of gifts for all occasions. LIGHTING FIXTURES. LAMPS AND SHADES OF LATEST DESIGN. REFRIGERATORS AND A COMPLETE LINE OF RADIOS. Expert Repairing—Deliveries. 710 Springfield Ave. Tel. ESsex 3-5575. If you are not acquainted with us you should be.

NEWARK, N. J. — Can we be of service? — Kuehn — Flowers and Pottery — 621 Central Avenue — HUmboldt 2-6060—ORange 4-7173 — Member Florists Telegraph Delivery

NEWARK, N. J. — Men's Apparel of Highest Quality... J&M Shoes — Cavanagh Hats — Distinctive Haberdashery — Custom Clothes — Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh — 758 Broad Street

Danielson & Sons — DRY CLEANING — DYEING — PRESSING — QUALITY — 35 WATCHUNG PLAZA — Montclair, N. J. — Tel. 2-3145 — (No connection with any other store)

AIELLO BROTHERS — The House of Quality and Service — Meats, Poultry — Fruits, Vegetables — 533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair — Telephone 2-5464 — RETAIL — WHOLESALE

ALDERNEY — GRADE A MILK — See your North Jersey phone book — Main Office 26 Bridge St., Newark

NEWARK, N. J. — HOCKENJOS — MEANS THE BEST — PAINTS — ENAMELS — VARNISHES — NEWARK 829 Broad St., ELIZABETH 56 Broad St., PATERSON 116 Ellison St., IRVINGTON 10 Washington Av., EAST ORANGE 558 Main St., MORRISTOWN 18 Washington St.

Smart Footwear — To complete the Spring Ensemble — Blues and Browns — Accented with White Stitchings — Harrison Brothers — 555 Main St., East Orange — 19 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange — 140 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — FUEL — SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL — SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE — SUPERIOR HEATING OILS — JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL — MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Heating Oils — "blue coal" — KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE — A. H. Holmes, Jr. — 56 NORTH GROVE ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. — Orange 3-0420

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Madame Marguerite — IMPORTER — 202 Bellevue Avenue — Upper Montclair, N. J. — MILLINERY — COATS — GOWNS — LINGERIE — HOSIERY and NOVELTIES — Telephone Montclair 2-3831

The Charm of Early American Furniture in a FINE, MODERN PIANO — COLONIAL GRAND $450 — Very popular. Requires no more space than a sofa. Genuine grand piano. Early English finish. Fully guaranteed. Terms. GRIFFITH PIANO CO. 605 BROAD STREET, NEWARK

NOW is the time to Trim Your Shade Trees — Trimming and spraying elm trees helps to prevent Dutch elm blight. Tree Surgeon in Orange 30 years. F. A. CUTTER — 486 Conover Terrace Orange, N. J. — OR 3-2493

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY — "Home of Quality" — Laundry — Fur Storage — Pillow Sanitizing — Garment Cleaning — Rug Cleaning and Storage — Mattress Renovating — Phone Journal Square 2-2000 — 220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc. — Coal . . Fuel Oil — Koppers Seaboard Coke — ORANGE 3-0119 — 456 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

Flowers Greet You for This Easter Season — at Henry Stoeneckel FLORIST — 73-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, EAST ORANGE, N. J. — OR. 3-1244 — NIGHT PHONE OR. 4-1398

Your New Spring COAT - SUIT DRESS — Will Be So Much Smarter If It Comes From CAROL — 322 WOOD STREET — PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dulcey FROCKS — 329 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. — OLIVER BUILDING — STREET DRESSES and FORMALS — $7.95 to $12.95 — SIZES 11 to 19 — PITTSBURGH, PA.

REASONABLY PRICED GIFTS IN Wedding Silver — FINE DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY — for Graduation Gifts — John M. Roberts & Son Co. — 429-431 WOOD ST. — PITTSBURGH, PA.

Residents of East End...Note! — You may now have our celebrated rich, delicious, Irradiated Vitamin D milk delivered daily fresh for your breakfast. We have just extended our delivery system to take in the territory as far east as Shady Avenue and north to Penn Avenue. LINDEN 6444 — A NEW PACKAGE OF COTTAGE CHEESE — OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY — Camp Horne Road, Bellevue, Pa.

A New Magic Chef GAS RANGE $79.50 — A stove created entirely to the modernity and efficiency standard demanded by the 1935 housewife. Made in the popular table-top design which gives you needed work space right on your stove. Has all newest features. Red Wheel Oven Regulator — Non-Clog Burners — Sanitary High Burner Tray — Choice of 3 Distinctive Kitchen Colors — LOOK FOR THE RED WHEEL WHEN YOU BUY MAGIC CHEF GAS RANGE — BOGGS & BUHL — Pittsburgh, Pa. — Free Parking

John H. Beck Co. — ORIENTAL RUGS — Granite Bldg., 2nd floor, 6th Ave. and Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA. — Phone GRant 3728 — NEW LOCATION

SCHMIDT'S — SINCE 1880 — A Real Shoe Store Fully Stocked With Quality Shoes — X-Ray Fitted — FOR THE FAMILY — PITTSBURGH, PA. — 627 SMITHFIELD STREET

Men's Furnishings for EASTER — Men's Hats — WILL PRICE — 439 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

How Shall I Fix My Hair? — COLLE'S — 304 Fifth Avenue — Colle's — ATlantic 0554

For Good Groceries It's... BUTLER'S — There's a Store Near You — PITTSBURGH

North Side Laundry — FAIRFAX 3810 — PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Another NEW Arch Aid — ALDA

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. — Easter Flowers — Fresh from the Greenhouses — Cut Flowers — Plants — Floral Designs of All Kinds — Phone: Wellington 2100 — 188 Allegheny Market — R. D. NO. 7, BELLEVUE, PA.

$10.50 — Ritter & Morrison — "The Store of Unhurried Service" — Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA. — 501 Liberty at Stanwix

The Home Forum

Familiar Miracle

LAST year spring was even later than usual in reaching the top of the Alleghenies, and we had got to the point of checking and filing for encouragement every bit of post-winter data we could lay our hands on. But, after the high moment of finding wake-robins in the pine woods, everything came to a standstill. Spring stopped in its tracks, lapsed into arctic coma, while we occupied ourselves sluggishly with indoor matters.

And then, as if the season had slipped back a peg or two in order to get a better start, everything came in a rush. The orchard was papered with petals as real looking as manufactured ones, the lilac in the front yard burgeoned, Tab trailed a string of stumbling kittens across a patch of lush grass. Spring had come.

"*Let's paint the porch things!*" I don't know which one of us said it, but it voiced the general eagerness to take part in this vernal rejuvenation.

In five minutes we had dragged out everything that later would embellish the porch and had grouped it in front of the lilac bush, including the perennial paint pot which, like the pitcher of Baucis and Philemon, never seemed to exhaust itself.

I hurriedly swabbed a slick swathe of green on a cane seat and stood off to get the effect. That's the beauty of taking all outdoors to paint in—you have such a good chance at perspective.

Now the other brushes were at work. Tab ensconced her new family on the warm stone walk near us; as if accepting this as the hearth of the home for the time being. A chittering squirrel ran up an old apple tree, in a knot of which a nervous wren was building a nest. She scolded him sharply. The sun got hotter.

"Look at that sky. Regular summer clouds. Aren't you roasting!"

As if we had been waiting to have our discomfort put into words before we did anything about it, three sweaters promptly hit the porch railing.

In an hour the job was done. Mine, I acknowledged privately, didn't look as professional as the others; due to my feeling that, if a little paint is good, a whole lot is very good. It would take longer to dry, that's all.

A roadster turned in the lane. We stood and watched our newly graveled roadbed scattering in the wake of Ned Nelson's impetuous driving. He swirled to a stop that almost dislodged his wife from beside him, jumped out and was over inspecting our handiwork.

"Wonderful day." He nodded approvingly. "Just the kind that makes you start something. But you're through here. No, don't get out—" he called to Mary—"I'm bringing them. Come on—" he bent down and fitted the cover meticulously on the paint and started collecting the brushes. "Have to have your advice on the rock garden. Wait till you see it—it's a honey!"

It was a "honey." We went right down on our knees to it and grubbed as enthusiastically as Ned.

But at exactly the right minute Mary called off work for the day; there was a grand scrubbing up, and then one of Mary's famed omelets, a salad of greens, and crusty rolls appeared on the sheltered side of the house where the sun still lay in broad, warm patches.

We were sighing happily over our dessert when Ned decided that we really should see our first spring sunset of the year from Moran's hill. So we were off again, skidding through the soft mud of the narrow road that finally corkscrewed us to the highest point of the landscape.

Ah! It was a concerted exhalation of breath, due in part to pleasurable fatigue and the memory of the fluffed omelet, but surely due chiefly to the realization that spring had advanced farther and faster than we knew.

The sun had melted down to a copper-red solution in the west. Pines between us and the horizon were pricked out soot black against the glow. Clouds were changing color. There was still light enough for us to note the differences in shadings of the turned loam in fields, and to appreciate the flowering apple trees curtsying in orchard groups. There was one right below us, another two fields away, and dozens scattered around the countryside. A few stars were vague points in amber-clear spaces of sky. A breeze, balmy and smelling of blossoms, blew across the valley.

We didn't talk on the way home. We were too much under the influence of the soft spring twilight.

Ned telephoned before we were up the next morning.

"Come over and play in our garden," he urged.

"We're not awake yet"—I yawned—"spring fever—"

"But haven't you looked out!"

"*Oh!* Come over and sit on our porch," I said politely and hung up.

My north window had a deep fur band across its middle. Snow was heaped so high on the porch roof that overhanging apple branches were embedded in it. Not a hint of spring anywhere.

Later, when we went out, we couldn't recognize our ardent lilac bush in this bulky mound of snow, in front of which posed a stately group of white upholstered thrones! A squirrel ran along a branch and loosed a cottony shower. The wren peered cautiously from an ermine-ruffed hole. Tab came, alone, lifting fastidious paws out of the clinging wet.

Everything that we had welcomed so heartily yesterday, now was put away from us, hidden, swathed, blanketed—

So this year I am prepared! No matter how far spring advances, or with what ardor it manifests itself, I refuse to take it seriously. There were years when I accepted its addresses as soon as the forsythia turned to a burning bush. But that was before I learned how easily those flames could be extinguished. And once I thought that a lilac tree in bloom established the season beyond any shadow of doubt. But not any more. I am on my guard. As April passes, I enjoy her from day to day; but every morning, now, I look out of my window fully prepared to be *not* astounded at a miracle which, after all, has become too familiar to call forth amazement. I mean this feat of spring blossoming back into winter overnight.

Mildred Weston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
The Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor
This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
Washington: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
Paris: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
Geneva: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
Rome: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
Vienna: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
Australasian: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York....... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit........ 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.......... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis....... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.... Room 1103, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles.......... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.............. 824 Skinner Building
London............ 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.............. 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.............. 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
European: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

This Hungarian Shepherd Passes the Time by Sitting in the Shade and Playing His Homemade Pipe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Japanese say that a good picture is worth a thousand words. But there are pictures which "speak" better than a thousand words, at least to those who understand the most beautiful language in the universe—that expressed by nature itself. Few artists could so well depict the peaceful contentment of a man carrying out his humble daily work as has this camera man in his bucolic idyll. The simple Hungarian herdsman, playing his reed, brings to the beholder an appreciation of the shepherd's life.

Simple, as it seems, this man's horizon is not a narrow one. For no man with a narrow horizon could sit and play tunes, of his own making, on a reed carved out of wood by himself and decorated with artful designs, while tending his sheep. His horizon surely embraces the finest ideal a man can have: to carry out the work he has himself chosen in the best way: to make of it the meaning of his life—the highest he knows. A shepherd can be master of his craft, just as well as any other conscientious worker in his own chosen field of activity.

Leonardo's Universal Genius

IN LEONARDO DA VINCI the desire of perfection was organic. He bewildered his contemporaries and he has bewildered later students of his life and work by a simple, undeviating devotion to the perfect achievement of everything to which he set his hand. . . .

For sixteen years he is at work on the equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, of which all trace has now disappeared; the portrait of Mona Lisa, after four years' work upon it, seemed to him unfinished. And, meanwhile, he has given up years to the study of the flight of birds, and announces that he has discovered the secret of human flight; he has inspected strongholds for Cesare Borgia, turned the course of the Arno, invented masques and tourneys for the marriage of the Sforzas, written his great "Treatise on Painting," and is famed for his skill in playing on a lyre of his own invention, and for his bodily strength and princely manners. At one moment we find an observer writing of him: "His mathematical experiments have withdrawn him from painting to such an extent that he cannot endure the sight of a brush." And it is after this, when he is already fifty years of age, that his great period of painting begins. He worked with infinite slowness, and a Quattrocentist poet alludes to Leonardo as one who "perhaps excels all others, yet cannot tear himself away from a picture, and in many years scarce brings one to completion." Leonardo aimed at nothing less than finality, and when he left his own art for science, or for the attainment of no matter what end, he was aiming at the perfecting of a universal genius, the dream of that age, and almost, in him, a literally accomplished fact. In a famous letter recommending himself to the Duke of Milan, he declares with assurance: "I believe that I could equal any other, as regards works in Architecture, both public and private. I can likewise conduct water from one place to another. Furthermore, I can execute works in sculpture, marble, bronze, or terra-cotta. In painting, also, I can do what can be done as well as any other, be he who he may." Already, at the age of thirty, he can say all that with truth.—From "Cities of Italy," by Arthur Symons. (New York: Dutton.)

Bird Watching DeLuxe

ON THE third of May we arrived at Coupigny-Hersin but not until three days later did I meet with my greatest ornithological surprise. It was at about seven o'clock on a glorious morning as I lay on my open-air bed beneath the big tree that I heard an odd medley of bird notes which were utterly unknown to me.

This was indeed bird-watching de luxe, for I lay there in my sleeping-bag and could gaze up into the green branches above, and wait comfortably until the unknown singer chose to disclose himself.

By and by I perceived a movement high up among the branches, and presently, through my field glasses—which were kept under my pillow when sleeping out of doors—I caught sight of a small, active bird of the warbler family. It had the appearance of a wood-warbler, but its belly was of a yellow tint and its eye streaks very marked.

Then, while I was watching it, the bird began to sing, if the astonishing medley of sounds it poured forth can be described as a song. Perhaps an accomplished ventriloquist rehearsal better describes the performance. The entertainment opened with a run of very sweet notes interspersed with a few rough guttural sounds. Soon tiring of this, it gave a perfect imitation of the chattering song of a swallow; so perfect that I peered about to find the singing swallow, and it was only when, with my powerful glasses, I saw the bird's throat swelling and its beak opening and shutting that I began to suspect my new friend of being a ventriloquist.

No doubt the little green bird was flattered by my admiration and was determined to show himself off and do his utmost, for concluding the swallow song with the alarm note of the same bird, he proceeded to entertain me by a series of imitations—in miniature—of the song of a skylark, the alarm note of a blackbird, a few unmistakable notes of a nightingale, and then closed a perfectly brilliant performance by the long drawn-out whistle of a starling.

When I realised that the "turn" was over, it was all I could do not to applaud and cry out "encore," but my batman appeared with my morning cup of tea and my artist friend in the green roof above disappeared.

This day, which began with such an ornithological feast turned out to be a red-letter day. Amongst the gooseberry bushes in the overgrown vegetable garden I found a pair of common white-throats building their nest, which was completed except for the lining. Amongst the same bushes I discovered the nest of a cirl bunting containing three lovely blotched eggs.

From now onwards, until fate ordered us to leave this enchanted garden and go up the line, each day produced some new delight, and each was heralded by the little green ventriloquist whom I had identified as an icterine warbler. . . .

Then one day General Babington arrived to inspect our hospital. When the inspection was finished he called me up and asked if I had any birds' nests to show him. I told him I had and off we went, the General and his aide-de-camp, Lord Wodehouse, led by myself. What the General had thought about his inspection of the hospital I do not know, but he was certainly pleased with his second inspection. I took him to see in turn all the nests I knew of, black-caps', hedge sparrows', blackbirds', song thrushes,' cirl buntings' and many others, and he himself found a goldfinches' nest with five eggs in it, in a stunted Austrian pine, which I had missed. While we were standing a little way off, the cock goldfinch came to the nest and fed the sitting hen. We also saw and heard a gold crest and a serin finch, and our one and only nightingale woke up in the shrubbery and obliged with a few sweet notes. I kept the icterine warbler to the last as being the show turn, and he, no doubt in honour of our popular General and of the great occasion, broke into ecstatic song at the right moment, and followed it by a ventriloquist selection by way of an encore. Altogether it was a most successful garden party and I felt grateful to all my small friends for behaving so handsomely at the General's visit.—Philip Gosse, in "Memoirs of a Camp-Follower." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Plowing

THE damp earth turns
In glistening, serried rolls;
New hope and faith, perennial,
Flame in men's souls.

Nor storm, nor flood,
Nor drought can daunt
The courage that the centuries flaunt
Through nameless, countless springs.

Helen Hixon

"Blessed are the meek"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MATERIAL possessions have always been considered essential to the welfare and happiness of mankind. Wars have mainly been concerned with territorial and other material rights. Individuals have often resorted to shrewd and unfair means to acquire a livelihood and to add thereto greater earthly possessions. And yet, the great Master said, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5).

Of all the mental qualities deemed requisite for human success, meekness has perhaps received least consideration. Shrewdness and aggressiveness have rather been cultivated; and yet Jesus plainly states here that the meek shall not even have to strive to obtain—but shall inherit—the earth! We know the law of inheritance is based upon human relationship: a descendant inherits the possessions of his forebears. But from whom but God alone can the meek inherit the earth?

Like other Biblical statements, this beatitude must be interpreted spiritually. David said (Psalms 24:1), "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." The earth, then, in its spiritual meaning, belongs to God, its creator. But how do the meek inherit it?

Christian Science answers this question in the light of the true revelation of God and of man's relationship to Him. God, the eternal Father, Spirit, created the universe. It consists of spiritual ideas held forever unchangeably perfect in infinite Mind, God. Man is the full reflection or expression of what God is and knows. By virtue of this unity, man is heir to—possesses by reflection—all real substance. He expresses Life, Truth, and Love, even all that is necessary to his well-being and happiness. He does not have to strive either to acquire or to hold these blessings. They are his because of his inherited right to them. Therefore man can know no lack, no unsupplied need. He dwells forever in peace and happiness.

But one may say, This may be wholly true of the spiritual man, but how can it help humanity, whose only abundance in many cases is—as someone has paradoxically paraphrased it—"an abundance of lack"? When one is hungry, and deprived of the necessities of human life, can he be in peace and happiness just by knowing that spiritual man is abundantly supplied?

Christian Science offers mankind not a mere theory of God's ability to care for human needs, but practical demonstration of this fact. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." This agrees with Jesus' statement, "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." Furthermore, he proved the soundness of his economy when he gave mankind the right and sure way to find the supply for human needs. He said: "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:31, 32, 33).

Seeking first the kingdom of God, the spiritual sense of creation, will enable one to understand the spiritual idea of substance in its infinite abundance, and in so doing human thought will be so lifted above the false sense of material substance and lack that true abundance will be realized humanly, as well as divinely. This is the modus operandi of a demonstration of supply in Christian Science.

Meekness is indeed most essential to a realization of the presence of God and the demonstration of good. "Meek" is defined in a dictionary, in part, as "humbly pious," and "piety" as "reverence for God." So a humble reverence for God is the avenue through which His true nature can be discerned and His goodness demonstrated. Human shrewdness, pride of intellect, domination have no kinship with God; hence they fail to unite consciousness with divine Mind, the source of all man's heritage of wealth and success.

One should not neglect to cultivate the necessary qualifications for one's legitimate business or profession. Such education is necessary for human work. But a humble acknowledgment of divine Mind as the true source of intelligence ensures one's rightful ability to think and act correctly and thus attain success. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." Recognition of the unlimited resources of Spirit will supply needs that the human mind deems unattainable.

The writer once found herself facing a seemingly unsolvable financial problem. Convinced that it was useless to seek longer for a human solution, she turned wholly to God. She realized that the man God made could not experience lack, and therefore was not troubled with a problem of overcoming lack. This brought peace to her, and soon doubt and fear were displaced by assurance and happiness. In a short time two entirely unthought-of ways appeared, through which to provide the necessary supply.

Acknowledging our heavenly Father as the source of all good supplies not only our temporal needs, but also permanent spiritual joy. Truly "the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace" (Psalms 37:11).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"BIENAVENTURADOS LOS MANSOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SIEMPRE se han considerado las posesiones materiales como esenciales para el bienestar y la felicidad de los hombres. La mayoría de las guerras han sido causadas por cuestiones territoriales y otros privilegios de naturaleza material. ¡Cuántas veces los hombres han recurrido a medios solapados e injustos para ganarse la vida y para aumentar sus posesiones terrenales! Y sin embargo, el gran Maestro nos había dicho: "Bienaventurados los mansos; porque ellos heredarán la tierra" (Mateo 5:5).

De todas las cualidades que parecen precisas para el éxito humano es tal vez la mansedumbre la que ha recibido la menor atención. Se ha cultivado más bien la astucia y el carácter agresivo; a pesar de que Jesús explicó claramente que los mansos ¡no tienen siquiera que luchar para obtener—sino que heredarán—la tierra! Sabemos que el derecho hereditario se basa en el parentesco humano: un descendiente hereda las posesiones de sus antepasados. ¿Pero de quién sino de Dios solamente pueden los mansos heredar la tierra?

Lo mismo que otras palabras de la Biblia, esta "bienaventuranza" debiera interpretarse espiritualmente. David dijo (Salmos 24:1): "De Jehová es la tierra y cuanto ella contiene; el mundo y los que en él habitan." La tierra, pues, en su significación espiritual pertenece a Dios, su creador. Pero ¿cómo pueden los mansos heredarla?

La Ciencia Cristiana contesta esta pregunta bajo la luz de la revelación verdadera de Dios y de la relación entre el hombre y Dios. El Padre eterno, Dios, el Espíritu, creó el universo. Este consiste de ideas espirituales, mantenidas sempiterna e inmutablemente perfectas en la Mente infinita, Dios. El hombre es el reflejo o la expresión completa de lo que Dios es o sabe. En virtud de esta unidad, el hombre hereda—posee por medio de la reflexión—toda la substancia verdadera. Expresa la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor, en efecto todo lo que le haga falta para su bienestar y su felicidad. No tiene que luchar siquiera para obtener o guardar estas bendiciones. Son suyas a causa de su derecho hereditario a ellas. Por eso el hombre verdadero no puede conocer la escasez, ni tener necesidad que no se pueda suplir. Mora sempiternamente en paz y felicidad.

A esto alguno dirá, tal vez: Sí, esto puede ser verdad hablando del hombre espiritual, pero como puede ayudar esto a la humanidad, cuya única abundancia es, como alguien lo puso una vez paradójicamente, "una abundancia de escasez". Si uno tiene hambre y se siente privado de las necesidades de la vida humana, —¿puede estar en paz y armonía, simplemente sabiendo que el hombre espiritual está provisto de todo en abundancia?

La Ciencia Cristiana no ofrece a la humanidad meramente una teoría acerca de la capacidad de Dios de suplir todo lo que le haga falta al hombre, sino una demostración práctica de este hecho. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 494 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El Amor divino siempre ha suplido y siempre suplirá todo lo que le haga falta al hombre." Esto está de acuerdo con la declaración de Jesús: "Vuestro Padre celestial sabe que tenéis necesidad" de "todas estas cosas". Además probó la estabilidad de sus métodos económicos, cuando enseñó a los hombres el modo correcto y seguro de proveerse de todo lo que necesiten. Dijo: "Por tanto no os afanéis, diciendo: ¿Qué comeremos? ¿o qué beberemos? ¿o con qué nos vestiremos? . . . Mas buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia; y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura" (Mateo 6:31, 32, 33).

Buscando primeramente el reino de Dios, el sentido espiritual de la creación, le capacitará a uno a entender la idea espiritual de la substancia en su abundancia infinita, y al hacer esto, el pensamiento humano se elevará de tal manera por encima del concepto erróneo de la substancia material y de la escasez, que la abundancia verdadera se hará efectiva tanto humana como divinamente. Esto es el modus operandi para una demostración de provisión en la Ciencia Cristiana.

La mansedumbre es por lo tanto esencial para una comprensión de la presencia de Dios y para la demostración del bien. "Manso" se define en un diccionario en parte como "humildemente piadoso", y "piedad" como "reverencia hacia Dios". Así es que una reverencia humilde hacia Dios es la avenida por la cual se puede percibir Su naturaleza verdadera y demostrar Su bondad. La astucia humana, el orgullo del intelecto y la tiranía no tienen nada que ver con Dios; por eso resultan un fracaso al tratar de unir la conciencia con la Mente divina, la fuente de toda la herencia de prosperidad y éxito del hombre.

No debiera uno dejar de prepararse debidamente para su legítimo negocio o profesión. Una educación de esa clase es necesaria para el trabajo humano. Pero un reconocimiento humilde de la Mente divina como fuente verdadera de toda la inteligencia asegura nuestra capacidad legítima de pensar y de obrar correctamente y de lograr buen éxito de esta manera. Mary Baker Eddy dice en su libro de texto (Ciencia y Salud, pág. 128): "Un conocimiento de la Ciencia del ser, desarrolla las posibilidades y capacidades latentes del hombre. Extiende la atmósfera del pensamiento, dando a los mortales acceso a reinos más amplios y más elevados. Eleva al pensador a una esfera de intuición propia y de perspicacia." El reconocimiento de los recursos ilimitados del Espíritu suplirá a nuestras necesidades de un modo que parece imposible a la mente humana.

El autor de este escrito se encontró una vez cara a cara con un problema económico que no parecía tener solución. Cuando quedó convencido de que sería en vano buscar soluciones humanas, se volvió sin reservas a Dios. Comprendió que el hombre creado por Dios no podía experimentar escasez y que por eso no tenía que luchar con un problema de escasez. Esto le trajo una gran paz del alma, y dentro de poco toda su duda y su temor fueron suplantados por seguridad y felicidad. Poco tiempo después se encontraron dos medios en que nadie había pensado antes, y por los cuales se suministró lo que hacía falta.

Reconociendo a nuestro Padre celestial como la fuente de todo lo bueno, nos provee de lo que nos hace falta, no sólo en nuestras necesidades temporales, sino también en las espirituales, dándonos alegría espiritual duradera. De veras que "los mansos heredarán la tierra, y se deleitarán en la abundancia de la paz" (Salmos 37:11).

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Elizabethan Garden

IN the arboretum
Where the lilacs grow,
All the trees have Latin names,
Tied on like a bow.

And I have seen a tiny
Flower proudly stand
On her tag the longest
Name in all the land.

There was a Warwick boy named Will,
And he used to speak,
Like any other schoolboy,
Small Latin and less Greek.

He used to mention
Rosemary and rue,
And everything he ever said
Of flowers or folk was true.

Isabel Fiske Conant

SCIENCE and HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth........$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition........ 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper........ 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper........ 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper........ 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins........ 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper........11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols........12.50

French Translation
Library Edition, cloth........$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper........ 5.50

German Translation
Library Edition, cloth........$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper........ 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations • Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Pursue Uneven Pace Without Important Price Changes

Market Prices Have Easy Turn In Late Trading

Some Firm Spots Remain Here and There—Rails Heavy

By Forrest Price

It was a go-as-you-please market. That is to say stocks went both ways with no definite trend until the last hour when they started downward.

Most leaders tilted upward early in the session.

Others just stood still.

And some of the specialties moved forward briskly, a few to new highs for the year.

Others dropped to lower territory.

Taking it altogether the undertone was rather erratic.

A total of 870,000 shares changed hands.

Good earnings reports doubtless had something to do with higher prices paid for Gillette preferred and Houdaille-Hershey, each showing gains of around 2 points.

American Chicle soared nearly 3 points at one time to a new high.

Fairbanks Morse preferred rose 3 as did General Railway Signal preferred. Midland Steel preferred ascended 5 points to a new high.

Good gains also were made by Consolidated Gas preferred, Atchison preferred, Budd Manufacturing, General Motors preferred and North American preferred before the downturn started.

On the minus side were Union Pacific, Atlas Powder, American Telephone, U. S. Smelting, Pullman and American Woolen preferred, Case, American Smelting, Chesapeake Corp., Chesapeake & Ohio, Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical and many others. Losses ranged from a point to nearly 4 points.

High class corporate loans seemed to be in most favor in the bond market. Those of the secondary rating were rather spotty. Except for the Germans foreign bonds were slightly higher.

The further cut of the official call money rate to a record low of ¼ of 1 per cent seemed to have no effect whatever upon trading either in stocks or bonds.

Corn held the center of the commodity stage today. After a sharp rise it had an abrupt fall. Cotton was lower.

Corporate earnings reports for the first quarter of the year now coming to hand are very encouraging. That of the General Electric Company showing a profits increase of 87 per cent is particularly impressive. The gain is indicative not only of the company's prosperity but reflects general business improvement throughout the country.

A survey of some 30 industrial concerns estimates profits at $15,877,962 for the first quarter, compared with $11,582,615 for the corresponding quarter of 1934.

Official Call Money Rate Cut to Record Low of ¼ of 1 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The official rate for call money was lowered today to ¼ of 1 per cent, establishing the lowest cost for such credit in the history of Wall Street's money market.

The former rate was ½ of 1 per cent, which had been the lowest posted on the New York Stock Exchange since May 3, 1904. Since Dec. 7, 1933, the official rate had been pegged at 1 per cent.

The halving of the rate to ¼ of 1 per cent comes only two days after the cut to ½ of 1 per cent from the earlier pegged rate of 1 per cent. The earlier reduction had been foreshadowed by a lowering of the cost of call funds in the so-called outside market.

Following the revision today on the Stock Exchange outside call money also was marked down to ¼ of 1 per cent. A slightly easier tone developed in the time money market.

Funds available at the low rates posted today are obtainable only against the highest grade or readily marketable collateral.

Records covering the last half century indicate that prior to 1904 a rate as low as ½ of 1 per cent had not been posted on the Stock Exchange since 1894.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Stock				
Castle (AM) & Co 5%	....		May 10	Apr. 25
Regular				
Al'd Kid $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Asbestos Mfg Co pf	.35c	Q	Aug. 1	....
Bangor & Aroos RR	62c	Q	July 1	May 31
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	May 31
Blauner's Inc	25c	Q	May 15	May 1
Bullock Fund, Ltd	8c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Castle (AM) & Co	50c	Q	May 10	Apr. 25
Gen Foods Corp	45c	Q	May 15	May 1
Hormel, GA, & Co	25c	Q	May 15	Apr. 27
Do pf A	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 27
Horne (J) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
L & Taylor 1 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 17
Montreal L, H & P	$2	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Nashua & Low RR	$4	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Nestle's Milk	26.74 fr.		May 1	....
N Eng Lt&P 6pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
No Amer Oils Cons	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Ont & Quebec Ry	$3	S	June 1	May 1
Do deb	2½	S	June 1	May 1
Pub Serv of NJ pf	50c	M	May 31	May 1
W Va P&P pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 1

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Tuesday	79.2	95.0	90.7	67.7
Month ago	78.7	92.2	86.7	66.4
Year ago	89.5	90.3	86.2	68.0
1935 high	87.8	95.9	90.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday	109.7	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.5	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	105.8	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

American Stores Company Sales

The American Stores Company reports sales for the four weeks' period ended March 30 of $9,048,888, as compared with $9,234,926 for the like month in 1934. This is a decrease of 2 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Community Trusts Resources Increase

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Resources of community trusts in the United States have risen to $40,818,000, according to a report made public by the New York Community Trust.

In a listing of the "big ten" among trusts now administering capital funds, New York ranked first with Chicago supplanting Cleveland in second place. The first 10, including Winnipeg, and their resources, were listed as follows:

New York	$8,024,688	Ind'napolis	$2,539,000
Chicago	5,953,315	Richmond	1,427,657
Cleveland	5,906,750	Buffalo	1,327,971
Boston	4,922,506	S'nt. B'rb'ra	1,000,612
Winnipeg	3,067,556	Denver	1,000,000

For the first time, the report said, New York exceeded all other community trusts in the past year in volume of distribution, displacing Boston by a narrow margin. The largest distributors in 1934 were New York Community Trust, $200,493; Boston Permanent Charity Fund, $195,599; Cleveland Foundation, $188,605.

As a whole, community trusts during the year registered gains of over $1,500,000 in funds held.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.59	11.59	11.41	11.42	—.16
July	11.66	11.66	11.48	11.52	—.14
October	11.33	11.43	11.26	11.26	—.11
December	11.46	11.47	11.30	11.30	—.14
January	11.43	11.55	11.39	11.39	—.15

Spots 11.75, off 15 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.44	6.46	6.44	6.46	+.05
July	6.38	6.40	6.37	6.39	+.04
October	6.16	6.17	6.14	6.16	+.03
January	6.13	6.13	6.11	6.13	+.03

Tone at close, steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 15 was: Receipts, $17,387,177; expenditures, $101,906,044; balance, $2,344,528,486; customs receipts for the month, $17,229,085. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,008,132,567; expenditures, $5,327,546,274 (including $2,728,747,708 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,319,413,706; gold assets, $8,619,026,820.

Sterling Securities Corp.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—The net assets of the Sterling Securities Corporation at the close of business March 30 on the basis of carrying investments priced at market quotations as of that date were $12,378,183, equivalent to $52.63 a share on 234,183 shares of convertible first preferred stock as compared with net assets of $15,095,703 and $58.65 a share on 257,383 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1934.

Expect New Peak In Steel Output For This Quarter

Striking a point of greater resistance, after four consecutive weekly reductions, steel works operations last week advanced 1 point to 45 per cent, states the magazine Steel.

Ingot output now has been brought more in line with finished steel shipments, and any expansion or contraction in consumer requirements should become more quickly reflected in the steel works operating rate over the next several weeks.

Among steel producers the belief persists that another peak in steel production is ahead for this quarter. The impending freight rate advances have not encouraged speculative buying, but after carefully analyzing the effect the new rates will have on costs, steel makers are seriously considering a price rise for third quarter.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.02¼	1.02¾	1.00½	1.00⅝	—.01⅞
July	1.01⅜	1.01¾	.99½	.99⅝	—.01¾
Sept.	1.02⅛	1.02½	1.00¼	1.00⅜	—.01¾

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.88⅞	.90⅛	.88⅝	.89⅛	—.⅛
July	.83	.84¼	.82⅞	.82⅞	—.⅜
Sept.	.78⅞	.79¼	.77⅞	.78	—.½

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.49⅞	.50	.49¼	.49⅜	—.⅝
July	.43⅝	.43⅞	.43	.43	—.01⅛
Sept.	.41¼	.41⅜	.40⅝	.40¾	—.⅝

Glidden Co. Net

Glidden Co. reports net profits for the first five fiscal months ended March 31 to be around $915,000, equivalent to about $1.10 a common share. About one third of this net, it is understood, was earned in March alone. It is believed that the March profit at least would be equaled in April so that the net applicable to common stock for the first fiscal half, ending April 30, will be around $1.50 a share. In the full year ended Oct. 31, 1934, the company earned $1.68 a common share. Dollar sales to date in current period were reported at about 30 per cent above the like period of the preceding year.

Chicago & No. Western Ry.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The Chicago & North Western Railway Company will defer payment of interest due May 1 on its 4¾ per cent bonds, it was announced today following a meeting of the board. All other interest obligations due in May and June and equipment trust maturities will be paid.

Frank F. Kolbe Elected

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Frank F. Kolbe, member of the firm of Young, Kolbe & Co., has been elected president of Pathe Exchange, Inc., and Robert W. Atkins of Abbott, Proctor & Paine has been elected executive vice-president.

Corn Prices Drop Sharply After Rise

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Unexpected strength developed in corn later today, and prices climbed to a new high record since January, but abruptly reacted owing to wheat weakness.

May delivery of corn took the star rôle as a result of focusing of trade attention on unusual scantiness of Chicago stocks of corn needed for settlement of May contracts. Spreading operations in wheat between here and Kansas City accounted largely for wheat weakness.

Corn closed excited, ⅛-¾ under yesterday's finish, May 89⅛-¼, wheat weak, 1⅞-2⅛ down, May 100½-⅝, oats ⅝-1 off, and provisions at 5-10 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; rails under pressure.
Bonds: Mixed; secondary rails heavy.
Curb: Irregular; utilities and oils in supply.
Foreign exchanges: Lower; gold currencies soft.
Cotton: Lower; liquidation; local and southern selling.
Sugar: Higher; better spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; spreading with Southwest.
Corn: Uneasy; advance not maintained.
Cattle: 25 higher; top $15.50, new high.
Hogs: Mostly 5-10 lower.

Foreign

London—The approaching Easter holidays caused a quiet tone on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities closed below their best after a firm opening, while home rails improved on encouraging traffic returns. German bonds held steady; gold mining and rubber shares eased, transatlantic stocks and home industrials and oils were irregular. The market closed irregular.

Paris—A quiet session on the Bourse today was marked with strength in electric and gold mining issues. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin—Showing a holiday mood, trading on the Boerse was inactive today although business in shipping shares was better. The market closed slightly better.

Wool Continues To Move Steadily Into Consumption

Surplus Stocks Gradually Being Cut Down—Men's Wear Lines Active

Wool continues to move steadily into consumption at a fully normal rate. During the last calendar week sales, including houses outside the approved list, approximated 7,000,000 pounds, and thus far this week sales are fairly well up to this average rate. Thus, the surplus stock of old wools is gradually being cut down.

The Government report on stocks of wool in the hands of the dealers and manufacturers as of April 1, just rendered, reveals a bit more wool than had been calculated. In the hands of the dealers there is estimated to be held close to 180,000,000 pounds, while if the stocks in hands of growers throughout the country were added, the total stocks unsold of the old clip probably would approximate 200,000,000 pounds.

Stocks on a clean basis were reported at 134,000,000 pounds against 170,000,000 pounds at the first of the year, indicating a net decrease in the hands of manufacturers, topmakers and dealers of something over 35,000,000 pounds or the equivalent, on a grease basis, of 83,000,000 pounds. In addition, another 30,000,000 pounds of greasy wool appears to have passed into consumption which was in the form of tops.

The vast bulk of this wool has gone into men's wear lines. Of the total, the Government has let contracts estimated to require some 50,000,000 pounds of wool, including CCC requirements, thus leaving about 120,000,000 pounds for civilian uses, most of which has been consumed by the men's wear mills.

Developments in the movement of the new clip are slow. Shearing has been somewhat delayed through the West on account of adverse weather conditions.

There continue to be some purchases of medium early shorn wools in the bright wool sections. California has been the most active State up to the present time.

Foreign markets keep very firm. Evidently they have passed the nadir of wool prices for the current season. In Bradford 64s average tops in oil have sold at 25 pence, against a low of about 22½ pence accepted several weeks ago.

The primary markets are coming to the end of the season with prices well maintained and rather against the buyer at the present time. New Zealand and the River Plate markets also are a bit stronger. The carryover for New Zealand this season is estimated at 120,000 bales.

Current sales run largely to the fine and fine medium territory and Texas types on which prices seem to be fairly steady, for the moment, fair to choice original bag wools to mills of good credit, bringing in the range of 55@60 cents, clean basis. There is some business being done in medium wools also. Scoured wools for the woolen mill trade have become less active with the heavier movement to mills having Government orders apparently satisfied. Prices are generally well maintained for such wools, good to choice B supers being held at 55@58 cents.

Carpet wools are very firm on restricted activity. Mohair is rather slow.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	67c	67¼c	32¼c
Time loans—60-90 days	¼@1	¼@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¼@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅝@1
4 months	¼@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅞@ ¾
3 mos bills	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅞
Bar silver	30⅝d	30⅞d	19⅛d
Bar gold	143s 4d	143s 4d	138s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	3
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.85	$4.85⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0659¾	.0660	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3237	.3237	.3267
Italy—lira	.0831	.0831	.0891
Germany—mark	.4025	.4030	.4033
Holland—florin	.6750	.6752	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2501	.2506	.4537
Norway—krone	.2437	.2437	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2166	.2170	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1368	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418½	.0418½	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0214½	.0214¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2985	.2985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101½	.0101½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0296
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5258	.5258	*
Shanghai—dol	.3958	.3958	*
India—rupee	.3665	.3671¼	.6180
Japan—yen	.2869	.2869	.8440
Java—florin	.6766	.6763	.6806
Phil Islds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmts—dol	.5682	.5688	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3224	.3240	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0805	.0803¼	.2025
Chile—peso	.0510	.0513	.2060
Peru—sol	.2290	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8092	.8092	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Business and Industry • **Retailers Aim to Have Voice in Laws Affecting Distribution** • Commerce and Finance

New York Banker Says Now Is Good Time to Refinance

Investment Executive Declares Refunding Precedes New Issues

Declaring that the Securities Act was now workable, Ralph T. Crane of Brown, Harriman & Co., New York, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, speaking at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce Building before the New England group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, stated his belief that the hesitancy of directors to undertake new financing would gradually disappear and that they would come to accept the view of underwriters that new financing and refunding could be undertaken with advantage.

Business throughout the country is definitely improving, both in sentiment and in actual operation, Mr. Crane said. Boston is the twenty-fourth of the principal cities of the United States and Canada in which he and Mr. Little have attended meetings of investment bankers in a coast-to-coast business tour. In stressing the importance of refunding operations as a first step in the normal process of business recovery he said:

"I think it is our duty as investment bankers to do all that we can to carry through in this present period of capital market refunding. It is, of course, argued that refunding issues do not produce new construction, or open the durable goods market or increase labor demand. Nevertheless, it is the first step.

"We must first get the refunding out of the way, determine the value of credits before there will be an available market for new issues for capital purchases. We do not know when there will be a more general demand for capital issues for new construction, but it will come and in its normal course it should follow refunding operations, which always come first."

In the absence of William A. Barron Jr. of White, Weld & Co., chairman of the group, William H. Potter Jr. of the First Boston Corporation, presided.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"
BANKING BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 22

Record Electric Output Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, April 17

ELECTRICITY production for the week ended last Saturday jumped to the highest figure on record for the corresponding period, reports the Edison Electric Institute today. The total is 1,725,352,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 5.1 per cent over the like week of 1934.

The preceding week, output totaled 1,700,334,000 units. The gain in electricity output is said to reflect the upturn in most of the important industrial indices.

Impetus Added To Refunding by New Albany Road Offer

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Refunding operations received another impetus today with the public offering of a new issue of $9,000,000 main line first mortgage bonds of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. The banking group, which is offering the issue, is made up of the First Boston Corporation, Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, R. L. Day & Co., Kidder Peabody & Co., White, Weld & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Estabrook & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Paine, Webber & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc., and Hayden, Stone & Co.

The proceeds of this issue will be used to refund $7,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds of the Boston & Albany now pledged by the New York Central Railroad with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to meet at maturity $2,000,000 4 per cent bonds of the Albany due May 1, 1935.

These proceeds together with the sale of other issues by New York Central subsidiaries will, with other available funds, provide for all of the 1935 maturities of the New York Central Railroad Company.

Russian Ruble Now Nears Stabilization

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—Russia's ruble is approaching stabilization, the newspaper Economic Life, organ of the Commissariat of Finance, says.

Money and the productivity of labor are playing an increasingly important role in the Soviet Union, it declared.

The newspaper said currency in circulation in the U. S. S. R. has been reduced by 679,000,000 rubles during the last two years, but the 1935 domestic trade turnover will be increased 20,000,000,000 rubles as compared with last year.

THE MARYLAND FUND
is furnished investment advisory service by
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION, 120 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Prospectus of The Maryland Fund may be obtained from your local investment house

Nation's Retail Merchants Unite Under Federation

Sherrill Heads Group Aiming at 'Unified Voice' on Legislative Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—A nation-wide organization of retail merchants is set up here today to speak on national legislative and economic problems for the entire field of distribution.

Announcement of the organization, whose official name is the American Retail Federation, was made by Louis E. Kirstein, of William Filene's Sons Co., of Boston, one of the leaders in the organization movement. Mr. Kirstein said they expected to have a membership of more than 1,000,000 merchants whose sales aggregate about $20,000,000,000 a year. It will be under the direction of Col. Clarence O. Sherrill as president. An executive committee of 10 will have headquarters in Washington, where it will be spokesman "for the third largest industry in the country."

Need for Representation

With practically every other big industry in the country organized on a national scale, Mr. Kirstein said the need was apparent for retail merchants to get together. This need was strikingly emphasized when the National Recovery Act became law and "everybody went down to Washington and began writing codes for retailers to observe."

"There was no single authoritative group to speak for retailers generally, and they were outshouted in the proceedings which followed," he continued. "Even today in Washington the major status of retailing as an industry is hardly recognized. We merchants, dealing directly with more than 100,000,000 customers, would like to be consulted about national and economic problems of vital importance to retailers and the consuming public. That will be the job of the American Retail Federation, and I believe Mr. Sherrill will see that it is done."

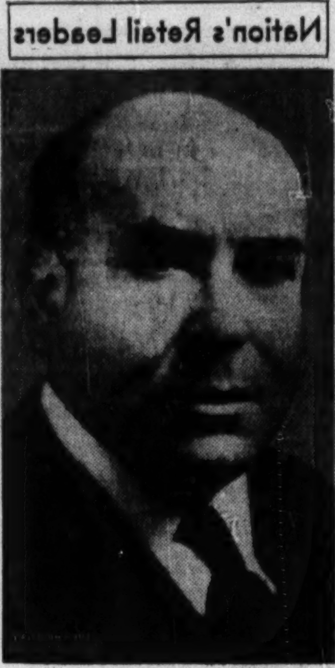
A vital part of the work of the federation will be in furnishing accurate and reliable statistics to governmental and other agencies on various phases of retail distribution, figures on which "are now wholly lacking," Mr. Kirstein said.

To Promote Prosperity

Other major features of the federation program include co-operation with governmental and other agencies for the promotion of general prosperity, "upon which sound distribution depends," and co-ordination of all branches of retail distribution to develop and effectuate national policies to improve retail distribution and consumer purchasing power.

Colonel Sherrill today resigned as vice-president of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. to take up his new post. He is well known in retail and municipal government circles in the United States. He was the first city manager of Cincinnati and is a World War veteran, having served with distinction and won the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre.

Nation's Retail Leaders



Blank & Stoller

Top—Louis E. Kirstein of William Filene's Sons Co., Boston. Bottom—Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, Formerly Vice-President of Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., and Now President of New American Retail Federation

The World's Business

Balancing Up the New Deal

Excerpts from an address given before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, by H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, April 9, 1935.

WORLD attention has been riveted on the boldest warrior in the war on depression, President Roosevelt. In those thrilling early days, when he sounded the first clarion call to arms, one simply had to yield him one's unstinting admiration. He appeared as a new Moses—leading the children of men out of the economic wilderness. A leader, a statesman, or, to go back to the derivation of that word, a steersman! His electric words were the words of command. He radiated confidence. Few men seem to know better—as was said of one of the French kings—the trade of being a king.

Still it is generally conceded, I think, that if there had not been a Roosevelt, the United States would have had to create one. I mean that drastic change could not have been avoided. The United States was in a slough of despond. No country had gone through such a bitter experience. Its suffering owed much to relativity. After living on a great height, Americans had been plunged in the depths. Figures hide stark facts as well as reveal their dimensions. National income produced—the collective pocketbook of the American people corrected so as to rule out fluctuations in the price level—dropped 40 per cent. Never had there been such a rapid, such a deep, income deflation in history. Thousands of people in the farm areas, indeed, were reduced to a state of chronic cashlessness. All gains in the living standards of the industrial workers were being lost. It will be a miracle to future historians that the tribulation threw up only a change of Presidents.

A change of Presidents! That, however, is a revolution in itself. At least, so De Tocqueville says. But this revolution stands out like a mountain in the history of American revolutions. For, if Americans had not lost faith in their political institutions, they had lost faith in their economic institutions.

Future historians, I say, will marvel that there was only a peaceful revolution. Their verdict, I fancy, will not only be a testimony to the ballot box. It will be a tribute to the American makeup. Every morning I used to see from my window on the waterfront of New York City, vivid evidence that Americans had not lost faith in their political institutions. Hundreds of depression, temporary, shacks could be seen on that richest of waterfronts. Above every one of them flew the Stars and Stripes. The down and outers ran up a flag even before they had finished their rude shelters.

So a New Deal was inevitable. A crisis Government had to be improvised. It had to be improvised in a continent of a country—in a country where the powers of the Federal Government are strictly limited in black and white—in a country where the Federal Government seems to have existed on the sufferance of the individual states and of their pioneer and sons of pioneer inhabitants—in a country without the great tradition and strength, so marked, for example, in Germany, of a civil service caste.

What was required of this inevitable New Deal? Simply—a reversal of the grinding agony of income deflation. It had to deliver the goods—to make debts tolerable. For it is only out of income, not prices per se, that debts are paid.

You require some sort of a balance sheet of the result. But it is impossible to put all that has been done in the logical form of a balance sheet. Popular movements springing out of crises defy logic. A lot of things had to be improvised, and improvised quickly. So the New Deal somewhat resembles that gallant horseman who one day got on his horse and dashed enthusiastically off in all directions. That, I think, is the best way of thinking about some of the illogicality. NRA puts up industrial prices. AAA tries to keep them down. NRA fosters monopoly. FTC (Federal Trade Commission) tries to break monopoly. NRA, through standard wages and standard competitive conditions, impedes the retirement of industries from the cities. Subsistence Farmsteads is working with might and main to promote it. And so on.

The greatest problem in Washington is co-ordination. That it has not been attained may be due to the fact that the crisis Government had to be improvised amid the conditions of unpreparedness I have already mentioned. We have been through one improvisation after another. Co-ordination and administration itself have been subordinate to policy and yet more policy. This policy making has dealt with a situation as it arose with little regard to its effect upon other situations and without overmuch regard to its effect upon the general situation.

[To Be Continued]

Brazil Expects Rise in Cotton Exports in April

Sales to Foreign Markets Show Sharp Increase—To Barter With Japan

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 17 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture reveals that exports of cotton from Sao Paulo are expected to go over 1,000,000 kilos (nearly 4408 United with 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 kilos (308,560 to 352,640 United States bales) seemed as likely to be the export total for the ensuing four months.

"Our export horizons are widening," an agricultural ministry official said, pointing out that sales abroad for the first three months for 1935 were 2,000,000 kilos (8816 bales) compared with 500,000 kilos (2204 bales) for the like period of 1934.

Brazilian cotton producers aiming to increase their markets in Europe are talking of prospective competition between the man of Brazil and the machine of the United States.

The report is current among planters like Alfredo Dolabela Portella of Minas Geraes that a machine has been perfected in the United States to pick in 7½ hours as much cotton as one man here can pick in three arduous months.

In the exchange commodity directing classification and export sales for Sao Paulo, the report is being contemplated against the background of Brazilian and American cotton sales in England during January, 1934 and January, 1935.

These are the figures in pounds sterling:

Exporting country	Jan. 1934	Jan. 1935
United States	1,519,824	1,476,383
Brazil	177,469	355,594

Germany took 10,308 bales of classified cotton from Sao Paulo up to mid-March this year, it was said at the exchange. A year ago, it was not a purchaser. Considerable amounts of raw cotton have been shipped this year also to Turkey.

In the Far East, Japan this month is sending a commercial mission to this country and one of its aims is to buy raw cotton and sell textiles.

The appearance of the new American machine, said to crown efforts dating back nearly a century, is seen coming when Brazilians in Sao Paulo, Ceara, Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, and other states are looking to expansion of their markets through greater use of labor.

Sao Paulo's potentialities are believed limited to 300,000 metric tons of raw cotton (1,322,400 U. S. bales) only because there is a dearth of labor, despite wage increases of 50 per cent. With all the other 19 states and intensifying planting, wages are joining in a bid for foreign markets expected to rise even more, reducing the margin which so far enabled Brazil to undersell American cotton in European mills.

N. E. Telephone Has Deficit for Quarter

Although it recorded a deficit the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company added 3021 telephones during the first three months of 1935, according to the income statement for the period. Deficit after dividend appropriations totaled $302,760.

The increase in stations was less than in the like period of 1934 when the gain was 5522. Net income for the quarter was $1,697,427, equal to $1.27 a share. Dividends were $1.50 a share.

Liquidation Order Given to N. Y. Title And Mortgage Firm

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—New York Title and Mortgage Company must appear before the Supreme Court and show why the company should not be liquidated.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler has signed a show cause order on petition of Superintendent of Insurance George S. Van Schaick.

The New York Title and Mortgage is the second largest in point of outstanding guarantees, of the title and mortgage guaranty companies taken over by the State, and the tenth for which Superintendent Van Schaick has sought a liquidation order.

Neither the New York Title Insurance Company nor the Servicing Corporation of New York is affected by the liquidation petition. These are the new companies created by the superintendent out of assets of the New York Title and Mortgage Company.

The Title Insurance Company was organized by the superintendent to preserve the title insurance business of the old company, and the Servicing Corporation of New York to service mortgages and manage property.

Both are in a strong position financially and have operated successfully since they were created by the superintendent to preserve the profitable title insurance and servicing business of the old company for the benefit of its creditors.

The superintendent's petition alleges that the New York Title and Mortgage Company is insolvent within both definitions of insolvency as applied to the guaranty companies, current liabilities exceeding current assets by at least $26,787,987 and total liabilities exceeding the total assets in the amount of $46,238,380.

Record Gold Output In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., April 17—Gold production in British Columbia will break all records this year, according to government figures.

In the first quarter of the year the record production rate of 1934 was exceeded by about 20 per cent. In 1934 about $10,500,000 was produced, but many new mines will come into production this year, stimulated by the increased price of gold.

It is expected the current year's output will total some $15,000,000, but by a year from now, at the present rate of development in new properties, the volume of production will be much larger than that.

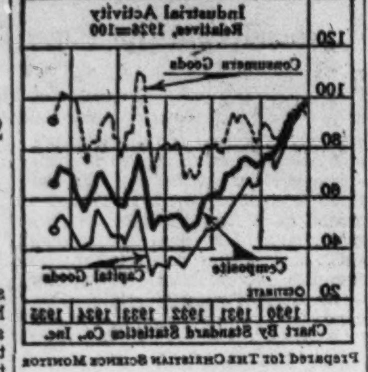
Not since the gold rush of the sixties has western Canada seen such activity in gold mining. Half a dozen large properties are being equipped to produce this season or by the end of the year. One of the largest will work the gravels of Lightning Creek, in the Cariboo district.

Massachusetts Bankers To Meet at Swampscott

Announcement is made by President John C. Makepeace of the Massachusetts Bankers Association that the annual convention of that organization will be held June 7 and 8 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be one of the principal speakers.

Further Decline Seen In Industrial Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE decline in industrial production which was apparent in March will continue in the current month, but at an accelerated pace.

The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production (corrected for seasonal variation) as estimated for April stands at 67.2, a decline of about 7 per cent from the March figure.

The April index compares with 73.5 for February, the high for the year to date. The 1934 low was 55.3, established in September, while the April, 1934, figure was 69.5.

April will be the first month since last October which will fail to show a year-to-year increase.

Nonferrous Metal Marts Are Strong During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Metal markets continue strong. Prices are rising and consumers are rushing into the market before quotations rise further. The rapid advance of silver has been heralded widely, prices being the highest since early 1926.

The price of slab zinc was advanced $4 a ton during the week, or to 4.10c a pound, East St. Louis, the rise being in sympathy with other metals to some extent, but chiefly because of the reduction by 5000 tons in surplus stocks during March.

The price of tin has reached 51¼c a pound in the American market, a recovery of 5 cents a pound from the recent low. American tin consumers have been protesting the high prices. The buffer stocks, owned by the international tin committee, were supposedly to be released upon the market at the time of sharply rising prices. Yet there have been no signs of any such release the past week.

The price of copper has been rising gradually in Europe. Domestic sales have been about 1000 tons daily, which is in line with the sales quota set by the copper code authority.

Lead has the distinction of being the only important metal which has not risen in price during the week.

Rules to Check Abuses Offered All Exchanges

SEC Makes Public Long-Awaited Code for Security Regulation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—The security exchanges of the country have today before them the long-awaited regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, intended to check manipulation and excessive speculation.

The Securities Exchange Commission, though it has the requisite power, does not order the exchanges to follow its rules, but "suggests" that they do so, and Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman, said he expects the rules will be immediately followed. Rules governing short selling are the same as those already adopted by the New York Stock Exchange.

The rules would restrict trading by members of stock exchanges, their firms, and partners for their own account, which would be excessive either from the viewpoint of its effect on the market or on the financial resources of a member, firm, or partner. A member acting as specialist will be required to restrict his dealings for his own account in the security in which he holds a book to an extent only necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market. Members, firms, and partners are to be prohibited from making purchases or sales at successively higher or lower prices for the purpose of creating any misleading appearance of activity.

Adaptation of the rules to individual exchanges is permitted, and throughout the regulations are permeated by flexibility and reasonableness to such an extent that they were met with much favorable comment in financial quarters.

The rules aim chiefly at the specialist and floor trader, whose role in the markets has been under sharp attack and dispute even in conservative circles, and whose operation the Securities Exchange Commission has carefully studied.

This latest attempt to protect the public from market-rigging gives preference to genuine orders from the public instead of brokers' orders whose purpose it may be to produce artificial conditions.

The method of announcement and nature of the rules has once more increased confidence in the securities commission as a body with the real interests of financial districts in objective view, compatible with its role of protecting the investor.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

Do You Know?
that by a systematic savings plan you can be assured of a Guaranteed
INCOME
when needed.
ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN
For particulars please write or ph to
W. H. Kirkpatrick
178 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Liberty 6690 Stoneham 0523

110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

NEW ISSUE

$9,000,000
Boston and Albany Railroad Company
Main Line First Mortgage Bonds
4½% Series A, due April 1, 1943
(Subject to Lease to The New York Central Railroad Company)
Non-callable before April 1, 1942

To be secured by mortgage which will equally secure all outstanding bonds of Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

Principal and interest to be guaranteed by endorsement on each Bond by The New York Central Railroad Company, lessee under a lease for 99 years from July 1, 1900.

It is expected that these Bonds will qualify as legal investments for Savings Banks in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and California.

These Bonds are offered subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, and of such other governmental bodies as may be required by law, and all legal proceedings in connection with the issue, guaranty and sale thereof will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins for the undersigned. No one is authorized to make any statements concerning these Bonds other than those contained in the descriptive circular.

Offering Price 96¾% and accrued interest to date of delivery
To yield about 5% to Maturity

Subject as aforesaid and to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice, the undersigned, as agents of The New York Central Railroad Company, which has agreed to purchase these Bonds from Boston and Albany Railroad Company, are severally offering these Bonds when, as and if issued. It is expected that Bonds in definitive or in temporary form will be available for delivery on or about April 29, 1935, at the office of Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Boston.

Copies of descriptive circular may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

The First Boston Corporation — Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Incorporated — R. L. Day & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. — White, Weld & Co. — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation
Estabrook & Co. — Jackson & Curtis — Paine, Webber & Co. — Hornblower & Weeks
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. — Hayden, Stone & Co.

April 17, 1935

The Union Trust Company of Boston
24 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Directors
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, PRESIDENT
FRANK G. ALLEN — VINCENT FARNSWORTH
ROGER AMORY — MERRILL GRISWOLD
HARVEY H. BUNDY — WILLIAM HOLWAY HILL
LAWRENCE COOLIDGE — JOHN W. LOWES
FRANCIS H. CUMMINGS — JOHN C. RICE
SHERIDAN J. THORUP

Yes— It's TEN to ONE
that is the percentage—
Ten Burglaries to every Fire
You carry FIRE INSURANCE—why not BURGLARY INSURANCE?
Beginning May 1st, Residence Burglary Insurance policies are to be revised to include:—guests, employees and others up to 25% of the policy amount; 6 months vacancy instead of 4; stamp and coin collections up to $100; also eliminates certain restrictions and clarifies policy phrases. NO INCREASE IN RATES
NOW IS THE TIME to telephone or mail coupon below for up-to-the-minute coverage.
BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH & HAMILTON
GENERAL INSURANCE
BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH & HAMILTON
89 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
Kindly send me information regarding new burglary insurance protection.
NAME ....
STREET ....
CITY .... STATE ....

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sprucing Up the Spring Menu With Mushrooms

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Delicious Mushroom Dishes

Tasty Recipes Using Them With Other Foods

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN LENDING variety to spring menus, no more welcome addition can be made than by using mushrooms in some of the many different variations. Time was, a few years ago, when mushrooms were considered luxury items, but recently increased cultivation has made them very reasonable in price.

A company luncheon menu, simple to prepare but interesting in flavors and appearance, might be the following:

Grapefruit and Ginger Cup
Broiled Mushrooms and Bacon on Toast
or
Broiled Mushrooms stuffed with Chicken
Escarole Salad, Sweet French Dressing
Hot Apple Tart, Whipped Cream

For the first course, use firm, whole sections of grapefruit with small pieces of preserved ginger and the ginger sirup. Serve very cold.

Use only the caps from medium-sized mushrooms, which should be peeled. Place the mushrooms in shallow pan with large dot of butter on each. Broil until tender but be careful not to overcook; six or eight minutes should be enough. These should be served on rounds of toast, delicately buttered and to be especially festive, serve under individual glass bell jars.

Scrap chicken—remnants of the Sunday dinner, perhaps—can be used for a delightful luncheon dish. Chop the chicken and combine with a very little rich, well-seasoned cream sauce. Fill the mushroom caps with the mixture, filling as full as possible. Sprinkle lightly with crumbs. Place in a pan a layer of cream sauce and place the mushrooms in this. Broil for six or eight minutes. These should be served on buttered toast, with not too much cream sauce on the toast. Garnish with watercress.

Mushroom stems can be used in making delicious tea and party sandwiches. The stems should be washed well, cut up and sauted for three or four minutes in butter. You can also use leftover broiled mushrooms. Put them through a meat chopper together with crisp bacon. Season with salt and pepper and mix lightly with mayonnaise. This makes an intriguingly different sandwich mixture. Never throw away mushroom skins and stems but use to make:

Cream of Fresh Mushroom Soup

Wash skins well and boil in a little water to get good stock. Strain off the skins and use this stock in place of part of the milk to make a thick cream sauce. Add this to hot milk and cream, whipping well to have perfectly smooth. Season with salt and pepper. Meanwhile saute in butter cut-up mushrooms (stems or caps) and add to the cream mixture. Let stand for a few minutes in order that the flavor may develop. Cream of mushroom soup may be served as the first course at a dinner or, with a salad, forms an attractive luncheon.

Sometimes a few mushrooms make a company meal out of plain home fare, just as a new buckle or feather may turn an old hat into a new one.

Tough round steak is an example. Cook it right and "doll it up" with some mushrooms and you have a meal that's "talked about." Buy bottom round steak, cut an inch and half thick. Place on a board with flour and pound with the edge of a plate, to break the tough fibers. Season well with salt and pepper and braise in fat in a skillet. Place in baking pan and nearly cover with cold water. Cover and place in a medium oven and bake for an hour and a half, at least, or until the meat has become tender and is surrounded by a rich dark gravy. Saute cut-up mushrooms in butter and add to the gravy. Serve the meat covered with rich mushroom sauce. This steak served with grilled sweet potatoes and a raw onion and tomato salad makes a real man's meal.

We may wish eggs for luncheon but would like new ways of serving them. Such interesting results can be achieved with mushrooms. Just a minute before the scrambled eggs have reached the right degree of firmness, add some sauted mushrooms. Combine and sprinkle with a bit of chopped parsley. Serve this with a crispy roll and a cress and grated cheese salad.

Baked Stuffed Eggs with Anchovies

Take hard-boiled eggs and cut lengthwise. Remove the yolks, being careful not to break the whites. Mash the yolks well with a fork. Season with salt, pepper, paprika, a bit of lemon juice and add several chopped anchovies. Mix well and blend with a very light cream sauce. Put this mixture back into the whites. Sprinkle lightly with buttered crumbs. Put a thin layer of cream sauce in a baking pan and place the stuffed eggs in this. Bake to a delicate brown.

Make a rich cream sauce and add sauted mushrooms. Let stand for a few minutes to absorb the color and flavor. Cover slices of buttered toast with the creamed mushrooms and place on top three halves of stuffed eggs.

A creamed mushroom omelet is a festive luncheon dish. Make a fluffy omelet and serve with mushrooms folded between and over it.

Creamed chicken and mushroom patty, or shortcake, are both popular. A rich cream sauce is made, using chicken and mushroom stock for part of the liquid. Heavy cream should also be added. Use solid firm pieces of chicken and mushroom caps which have been peeled, cut up and sauted in butter. Serve either in patty cases or over split, hot baking powder biscuits.

This is an especially good way to serve chicken to a large number of guests as the mushrooms reduce materially the amount of chicken required.

Miss Marie Kraemer
Head of the Cutting Department of National Screen Service

Back of the Film Première

The Cutter Wields Her Shears, for Features or Trailers

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE cutter has an important part in motion-picture production. Author, director, players, scenery and costume designers, a small army of people, work for months on a production. Altogether they make perhaps twenty times as much film as is wanted for the completed picture. The film goes to the cutting room and it is the cutter who snips here and slashes there, puts a bit back and takes more out. Close-ups fall on the floor, scenes are shortened, two or three shots of the same action discarded for the one which pleases the cutter best.

Sound holds the cutter back a little. In the days of the silent pictures there used to be all kinds of jokes about how you could pick up enough discarded footage from the floor for another complete production, or how the director intended a comedy and the cutter made it into a tragedy. It was easy enough then to pick out the end of the picture and make it the opening scene and always you could make the characters say anything you wished, merely by inserting a caption here and there.

But now the sound tract must be considered. Cutting is not so lavishly done. Changes in the story are unlikely. There always are the spoken words for the cutter to consider. His responsibilities still are great and the possibilities for mistakes are increased tenfold by sound.

No Scissors

The one big myth about cutters is that they use long-bladed scissors. In fact they don't use scissors at all. They tear; they don't cut. And they use their hands, not scissors. So says Miss Marie Kraemer, head of the cutting department of National Screen Service, which makes most of the trailers used in the industry, those brief flashes from next week's pictures which are shown on current programs in the neighborhood theaters.

Unless there is a precious bit on one side of the tear which must be saved, the cutter pulls with his hands, smoothes off the jagged edges with one machine, applies cement, and splices with another machine.

Supplementing the near-by projection room where the film will be run over and over again between the bouts of cutting, the worker has on his or her table a small machine with earphones and a tiny aperture by means of which there can be a review of the work which has been accomplished.

For the tyro at cutting one of the greatest hazards is the film itself, yards and yards of it, coming off the reels, supposedly falling into a barrel, but for the novitiate often falling to the floor where it gets tangled up and is impossible to extricate. No final damage is done more than to the worker's feelings, for the negative will always produce another print and the cutting can be started over again.

Which Wouldn't Do at All

The cutter must watch the sound tract and the film at the same time. As Miss Kraemer tells it, if the exact number of frames are not taken out of both, Joan Crawford's tear-drenched face may appear on the screen and the shrill laughter of Shirley Temple be heard, if both chance to be in the same picture. Or there may be a railroad train rushing at the audience and the soft, tinkling sound of lambs' bells is heard. Or perhaps it may be Gary Cooper, looking very much the well-dressed man while a beggar's whine for pennies comes from his mouth.

If the cutter chances to splice the dialogue back wrong end to, then a stream of meaningless sounds proceeds from the mouth of the star and no one can tell what it is all about.

Perhaps the cutter is not at fault at all. The laboratory may cause the jumble. Or over in the art department they may pick up the charming little house with honeysuckle over the door which is intended for the background of the title to a simple picture about simple people; and exchange it with the skyscraper background designed for the latest sophisticated penthouse farce.

The last is a mistake that wouldn't matter so much, Miss Kraemer thinks, for she says "so few people in the audience notice that there even is a background to the title."

The Music, Too

But there is a more obvious mistake and that is when the music gets cut in the wrong place and sharp, modern dissonance comes out where lyrical tone was intended.

Cutting is pretty much the same, whether it is for a whole picture or for one of the trailers for which Miss Kraemer is responsible. In her case the studio sends in perhaps 1500 feet of the best scenes of its new production. She must get the 1500 feet down to 250. The essence of drama must be there, but the major theme must not be given away or people might not be interested in seeing the whole picture next week.

Sometimes a number of things contend for supremacy. In "The House of Rothschild," for instance, George Arliss had to be played up, for many people go to the theater just to see Mr. Arliss. The story, too, was important. It was historical and yet people must not be put off by that. There was a pretty girl and a slender love tale. The cutters had quite a time making that trailer.

Or take the more recent "Clive of India." Both Ronald Colman and Loretta Young had to be in the trailer, for both are popular. There were big spectacle scenes and lots of wild animals. Again it was history and the trailer must make the historical note interesting to the audience.

The cutter does not pick out a flash here and there. In Miss Kraemer's case she runs the 1500 feet of original film over and over again with her various deletions until she has the footage down to the 250 feet which will run for two and one-half minutes while one part of the audience puts on its children's leggings and gathers up its hats and handkerchiefs, while the rest of the audience wishes that the advertisements could be gotten through quickly and the first part of the feature unrolled.

Week's Work

It is a week's work to make a trailer. And the task involves a number of persons, editors, cutters, assistants, artists, letterers, and cameramen. The film which the audience is to see, that is the "positive," has to be cut and then the "negative" must be arranged to match so that subsequent copies will come out as the cutter has ordered.

The cutter cannot tell how many shots will be in the trailer, for some players speak more slowly than others. For instance, "Step-'n Fetchit" from one of Will Rogers' films couldn't be used much in a trailer because his drawl is so deliberate that there would not be time enough in the two and a half minutes to complete one of his "gags."

What the trailer maker must do is to select his scenes and actually build a small story around them which will be intelligible to the audience and in the same general trend as the play itself.

Began as Stenographer

Miss Kraemer began as so many women in the production end of motion pictures have done—in the position of stenographer. She says that of herself, rather than using the term "secretary." As a very young stenographer just finished with business school, she was sent by the school to Fox Films. Miss Kraemer had no picture ambitions herself. She took up the little slip as though it assigned her to a factory or a department store office. But at Fox Films, where she found she was to work for Hetty Gray Baker, her ambition was roused. It was Miss Baker who did it, Miss Kraemer says, adding, "She taught me everything I know. And she gave me opportunities. If she had not, I would still be a stenographer."

Having got as far as she thought she could at the Fox studio, Miss Kraemer went 13 years ago to National Screen Service, where she has been ever since. She is confident that there are opportunities for more women in the films, especially as directors and cameramen, and she thinks that the way for women to get those positions is to begin as she did herself, in the capacity of secretary to some official in the production department.

This series of 13 articles, "Women Who Help Make the Movies," has been running on Wednesdays. Next week will complete the series.

Women of Eastern Lands

Progress in Turkey, China and Japan Pictured

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EAST and west come nearer all the time, but not always in the best way. Radio stations in Japan broadcast the latest developments of an American murder trial and furnish the Japanese listeners with the popular "daily dozen" setting up exercises. Peiping movie theaters entertain Chinese youth with Greta Garbo and Micky Mouse. A comparatively small but powerfully influential group of students in American colleges, from India, China, Burma, Egypt, Syria, Japan, Turkey, will return to their native lands to spread "western culture" as they have interpreted it.

For this reason, says Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, it is important that the Occident be accurately portrayed to the Oriental, and that the western people make an effort to understand the problems of the eastern. Miss Woodsmall is qualified to speak. Fifteen years of study, in both the Near and the Far East, as holder of a traveling fellowship bestowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and as member of various important commissions of educators, have equipped her with a thoroughgoing knowledge of women's problems in both urban and rural districts. Just as political and economic issues today are affected throughout the world by conditions in the far Pacific, so, she points out, are the activities of women, especially those connected with world peace, bound up with the progress of the women of the East.

Interviewed when at the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters in Boston, following a dinner to honor her election as general secretary of the world's council of the Association, she emphasized the importance of keeping alert to the increasing opportunities for friction which automatically accompany the added facilities for international and inter-racial communication. Radio and motion pictures especially, she pointed out, can, through indifference or carelessness, give quite the wrong impression of western ideals. Recognizing the need for educational work in the rural districts of the United States, she said, the Young Women's Christian Association, through its various branches and clubs, encourages wide reading of literature containing information about eastern women. It distributes bulletins of world news. It interests young girls in the United States, for instance, in the business girls in China and of Turkey. Miss Woodsmall herself has made valuable contributions to modern literature through her book, "Eastern Women Today and Tomorrow," and a number of other volumes in which she has collaborated. She is at present at work on a book on the status of Moslem women.

With women in certain European countries severely restricted in professional and commercial fields, it is to the East and especially the Near East, that one turns for gratifying evidence today of progress in women's affairs. In Istanbul, a conference of the Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship opens tomorrow, said to be the first women's international conference ever held in a Moslem country. The recent national election in Turkey, which for the first time permitted all Turkish women over 21 years of age to vote, and which sent 17 women to Parliament, Miss Woodsmall believes to be the result of recognition on the part of the Turkish Government that a modern nation requires equalization of men and women in all phases of life. "The whole thing," she stated, "is in harmony with the new policy of the Government, which is steadily encouraging the activities of women. It is part of the general movement, including educating women, admitting them to the university on full status with men, encouraging them to enter the professions, appointing them as judges, giving them equal divorce rights, passing the new laws which made polygamy illegal, setting the marriage ages—16 for girls and 18 for boys. When women in Turkey were granted the municipal vote, in 1930, and allowed to sit on city councils, it was said that in due course they would be given the full vote."

Other nations in the Near East, she reported, feel the general tendency toward change in woman's status. In India, she said, "One of the most interesting things happening today is the emergence of women, Christian, Hindu, Mohammedan Education, slowly, but steadily, is increasing. The release from purdah, the practice of secluding women, and the growing objection to child marriage, which is illegal but still to some extent indulged, have both contributed to the emancipation which Gandhi and the Nationalist movement have brought out. Women have taken a prominent part in the political affairs of India during the past few years, two having been sent as delegates to the London round table conference. Though only about 2 per cent of the women are literate, and about 1 per cent what we would call educated, this minority wields a tremendous influence."

The women of the East, she added, must learn that their new freedom from the veil, as it were, means also a new social responsibility. They must be trained to normal business and social relations with men. This is exactly what the Young Women's Christian Association, with which she has now been allied for a number of years, is attempting. Through co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association in countries such as Japan and China, for instance, every effort is being made to handle what is really a delicate situation, the present young generation being the first to experience the occidental social freedom. The differences of opinion between the young of the east and their parents, in many cases, are not easy to overcome. It is a period of pioneer work. The Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Woodsmall declared, is really indigenous in the Orient. It takes no steps to superimpose or plant anything "foreign" on the people. Members of the boards and committees are largely native. In China Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek, who is a graduate of Wellesley College in Massachusetts, and the wife of the Nationalist leader, is an active Christian leader and a great friend of the Association. "The Association in America," Miss Woodsmall said, "is vitally interested in developing contact with Chinese, Turkish, Japanese, Syrian and Indian woman leaders. Upon the educated minority, such as in India and China, depends the whole future of eastern women. For that reason the oriental and Near East students at college in America should be exposed only to the best in American life, so that when they go home their leadership will be wise and normal."

Economic and social solutions she considers only part of the basic problems. Personal relationship and spiritual harmony she stresses as of outstanding importance, and these will play a leading part of her next two years' work at Geneva, where she assumes her new duties on Sept. 1.

PEARL STRACHAN

Drawn by Mulready, London

Plaids and Spots

London—The delightfully old-fashioned and demure frock shown on the right is made of very fine black and white gingham, with lines of cellophane woven into the material forming a plaid, and is worn over a heavily ruched underskirt. The neck is cut square at the front and back.

The off-shoulder effect gives character to the graceful sleeveless frock on the left. Short net gloves with frilly cuffs, match the spotted material. Spots of all sizes, from the very small to the very large, are widely used this season both for day and evening gowns.

Boosts for the Budget

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Economical tricks are a specialty of mine, so I was pleased to read of a suggestion for such an innovation in your column. If these little family economies help to buy a good book, a piece of good music, or even to take a trip, as they do in our family, they should be considered with some respect. Might these pet schemes of mine help someone?

When a tablecloth can no longer be used, the good parts may be cut into squares, hemmed, and used for every day napkins for the family. Also, the good parts of discarded Turkish towels make the finest kind of dish cloths.

Collars of boys shirts usually wear through at the top while the rest of the shirt is quite good. The collar may be taken off at the stitching or even cut off, turned, and sewed on again, and the change is scarcely noticeable. The backs of shirts, usually strong when shirts are worn out, make nice handkerchiefs for the children.

For extra pairs of warm mittens, a child's hand may be laid on the material of a discarded woolen sweater and the material cut out the proper size. These are quickly sewed up on the sewing machine. When playing in the snow, especially, a child's hands soon become wet and uncomfortable and as many changes of mittens as desired can be had in this way.

For a very economical as well as wholesome breakfast cereal, cook a quantity, as much as desired, of whole wheat, for several hours. When done, some of the kernels will be broken, showing the fluffy white of the inside of the grain. If desired, put through food grinder. From 10 cents worth of wheat, bought at a grain store, we make a week's supply for a family of four, saving time and fuel, and keep it in jars in the refrigerator.

Whole wheat bread can be had at the price of white, if one is willing to do her own baking. And what family is not delighted to come into the house and find the fragrant odor of freshly baked bread?

(Mrs.) J. T. Y., Penna.

Remodeled Ensembles

Spring and Summer Wardrobe Items Home-Tailored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

REMODELING possibilities, for the spring and summer wardrobe, are more than usually interesting this year, as every observant home dressmaker will discover in a browse through the shops or a study of new pictured models. For immediate wear there are any number of easily copied ensembles, both for "grown-ups" and their daughters, some of the favorite models being of the so-called "dressmaker" type which simplifies home-sewing in a delightful way. These softly finished outdoor garments are no more of an undertaking for the home dressmaker than the making of a tunic, blouse or skirt—and as to capes, they are even less work!

A well-planned ensemble can be made sufficiently adaptable so that it will serve its wearer through the varied changes in temperature that may be encountered between now and summer. Two of the important units of such an outfit are a monotone skirt and a matching cape, these supplemented by a contrasting jacket to which the cape may be attached, when needed for warmth; also one or more blouses to wear with the skirt and give a one-piece dress effect. These items illustrate what careful planning will do in the way of economy of time, work and material, as contrasts of color and fabric are a practical help in home-sewing and the delightfully modern fashion of interchanging skirts, blouses, odd jackets and detachable capes suggests unexpected ways of utilizing materials at hand. For cool spring weather, this ensemble may combine its entire four units, the result being an apparently one-piece dress topped with a caped jacket. Later on, the wearer can easily detach the cape and find herself smartly attired for the street in the contrasting jacket worn over the one-piece dress. In still warmer weather, the jacket can be omitted and the cape worn over the simulated frock, the blouse top of the skirt being as plain or as dressy as the occassion demands. Could anything be more efficiently planned?

Ingenious Cape Yokes

Sufficient material for a cape can sometimes be found in the collection of "laid-asides" in the average family. This does not mean that one will encounter a large circle of cloth with which to make a seamless cape—not at all! Some of the smartest capes have a center back seam and one outlining each shoulder and arm, these three seams often being left open at the lower edge of the cape to give more freedom to the arms and a more jaunty swing to the cape. Another way to economize material in the making of a cape is to have the fullness start below a shoulder yoke, which may follow any outline becoming to the wearer and convenient for the best use of the material. A good model of this kind shows the yoke seamed and deeply pointed at the center back and over each shoulder. The front sections of the yoke continue in bands the full length of the cape, fastening with three large buttons and fabric loops.

An ingenious home dressmaker recently copied this model, taking an out-of-date crepe skirt for the wrist-length cape. The yoke was of matching satin carefully salvaged from a laid-aside skirt, destined for wear with the cape. Scraps of both materials combined to eke out the main part of a blouse, the deficiencies cleverly concealed by a conveniently large lingerie collar and deep cuffs.

Still another good cape model for the home dressmaker to copy has eight sharply gored sections joined by top-stitched seams. This is best adapted to soft, lightweight fabrics and can often be made of pieces not otherwise useful. No pattern is needed for this model as each gore is identical and for an average size should measure about eight inches at the bottom, sharply slanted to two inches at the top. The neckline can then be adjusted to the desired size by a dart between occasional seams. If this is fitted with a flat neckband it will serve as a detachable cape for wear with a matching or contrasting jacket, the band concealing itself under the turnover collar of the jacket. The neckband will also serve as a good foundation for an adjustable scarf collar, when the cape is worn without a jacket.

Careful Planning

With careful planning and home-sewing, a gored cape of waist length, a skirt with a hip yoke for extra length and a detachable jumper top, has been evolved for a little girl, the necessary material being a partly worn skirt of her mother's. The gores for the cape were first planned, using the best pieces of the original skirt, though not, necessarily, the largest. The shallow hip yoke was shaped from small pieces and the new skirt plaited front and back to conceal too frequent seams. The only new material for this navy wool outfit was a remnant of powder blue crepe for a short-sleeved blouse to wear either with or without the jumper top of the skirt. The turnover collar and big bow of the powder blue blouse are worn pulled out over the neckband of the cape. Another blouse is to be of a gay print in many shades of blue, both blouse and cape again sharing the same neck finish.

HELENA JUDSON

HAIRNETS
30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Grey, White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00. Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK..
is your safe guide to 250 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

A New Martex Towel to prove Martex Quality
In order that everyone may discover longer-lasting Martex quality, we have just produced Martex "Monarch"—a big, white bath towel with choice of color borders. Monogram extra at your store.
25"x48"—75¢, 22"x44"—50¢
16"x28"—25¢
WELLINGTON SEARS CO., 65 Worth Street, N.Y.

STRUTWEAR
Sheer fashioned
CHIFFONS
ring free
Glamorous beauty combined with thrifty durability.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
Strutwear Knitting Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Color Your White Curtains Ecru or Cream
PRO-DURA
30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS
TABLETS
10c Per Tablet
Dye and Tint Silk, Wool and Cotton
Sold at Leading Department and Drug Stores
If not carried by your dealer order direct from
O. P. RUBARDT & CO., MFR.
8110 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Kickernick

Kickernick undies for CHILDREN provide unexcelled style, freedom and poise.
WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Eight Teams To Play in College World Series

Plans Are Being Worked Out for New Baseball Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—The long-debated question as to the best college baseball team will be brought to at least a settlement for this year, if the plans for a college world series, devised by Andrew J. Coakley, former star professional player, and coach of the Columbia University team, are carried through this coming June, as now seems possible.

According to the plan, eight teams, either champions or highly rated teams from the territories covered by the seven leading conferences and possibly Japan, will meet in a series of games, on an elimination basis, in New York during the week beginning June 24, probably at one of the major league parks. These conferences, most of which have enthusiastically approved the plan, are the Pacific Coast Conference, the Big Six Conference, the Big Ten Conference, from the western sections, the three from the South, Southwestern, Southern and Southeastern, which are especially pleased at the prospect, and the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League.

In case the champion, or other representative conference team, cannot come, or if there is an outstanding team in the section which is outside the conference championship, the committee in charge, which is headed by the plan deviser, will fill the vacancy by invitation. In any event there will be eight teams in the series.

According to the plan, full expenses for teams of 16 players will be paid to the contest teams, and the underwriting for the expenses of the plan, which it is expected will not require more than $25,000, is progressing favorably, according to Coach Coakley. Even as an experiment, the chances for a success are practically assured, and there is a possibility of a considerable surplus, for future development.

This first series is more or less informal, with Coakley and his associates in charge; but the plan also includes the formation of a permanent organization, under the auspices of the conference, at a meeting to be held during the week of the series.

The series will begin with a double-header involving four of the teams, on Monday, June 24, with the other four in another double-header on Tuesday. The four winners will then meet in another double-header on Thursday, with the final game on Saturday.

The winning team will receive a cup, with medals for each of the members of the winning team, and possibly others for the runners-up.

Promoting New Baseball Series

J. A. Sprague

Coach Andrew J. Coakley of Columbia University

Heydler Would Open Race a Week Later

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP)—John A. Heydler, chairman of the board of directors of the National League, after watching the Phillies and Brooklyn opening game, which ended amid swirling snow, yesterday asserted baseball would be better off if it opened a week later than the usual starting date.

"This opinion was not formed because of this year's conditions," declared Heydler, who retired last winter as active president of the league. "I came to this conclusion after watching the clubs open under poor weather conditions for several years past."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	1	0	1.000
St. Paul	1	0	1.000
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000
Columbus	0	0	.000
Indianapolis	0	0	.000
Toledo	0	1	.000
Minneapolis	0	1	.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 13, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 7.
Other game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	8	1	.888
Oakland	5	1	.833
Seattle	4	3	.571
Sacramento	5	4	.556
San Francisco	3	4	.428
Hollywood	3	4	.429
Missions	2	7	.222
Portland	1	7	.125

Results April 16

Oakland 6, Missions 2.
Seattle 3, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 2, Portland 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Boston 4, New York 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 12, Cincinnati 6.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 3.

College Baseball Results

Lehigh 6, Haverford 6.
Delaware 8, George Washington 3.
Brooklyn 6, Seton Hall 3.
Springfield 6, Arnold 3.
Chicago 11, Lake Forest 5.
Iowa 3, Carleton 2.
Rhode Island 13, Coast Guard 2.
Yale 16, Trinity 4.
Northeastern 7, Boston College 5.

Red Sox Sign Berg

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, signed Moe Berg, a free agent but formerly with the Senators and White Sox. Cronin said he planned to use Berg as a second-string catcher.

France Accepts Invitation

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—France has accepted an invitation of the English Rugby League to send a team to oppose England May 6 in a match which will form a part of the King's Jubilee Celebration.

Amusements

BOSTON

DAVID CROSBY ADKINS Presents DU BURON DANCER
REPERTORY THEATRE
April 25, Thursday Evening, 8:30
Prices $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c
KENmore 1607 Address 1154 Boylston St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evenings, 8:30, 55c-$3.30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c-$2.50
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St., and 6th Ave.

[LAST WEEK!!]
"The world needs this play at this time."—Richard B. Harrison.
The Green Pastures
Prices all perf's: 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:40.
44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way Lac. 4-1...

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
232 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-75c-85c.

Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 54 Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 325 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Waldorf's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

Adams Coffee House
A Complete Lunch for 25c or 30c
Sandwiches, Steaks, Fried Chicken
Conveniently Located Down Town
NO LIQUOR SERVED
71 Tremont Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

321 WEST 58TH STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35¢
Luncheon, 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

Dinkey Bell
No Liquor Served
In this downtown secluded luncheon spot.
Quiet and refined, where good food is served at moderate prices.
5 LIBERTY PLACE
Liberty Place, between Broadway and Nassau Street, connects Maiden Lane and Liberty Street.

"GIVE A TREAT"—A Delicious
SUKI YAKI DINNER
Served in the typical Japanese manner
Celery Hearts and Queen Olives, Clear Soup
Fried Shrimps with Grated Radish
CHICKEN or BEEF TENDERLOIN
Bamboo Shoots, Lotus Roots, Fresh Green Vegetables, Japanese Tea, Dessert, $1.00 and $1.25
AMERICAN LUNCHEON AND DINNER served from 50c to $1
YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street, New York
Just a step West of Park Avenue

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

Excellent Food Tastefully Prepared.
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 50c
SPECIAL DINNER 75c
Music and Dancing from 6
CAFE MINERVA
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Tel. KENmore 6380

Delicious—and especially planned
LENTEN MEALS
at the
Waldorf

English TEAROOM
11 Newbury Street
DELICIOUS FOOD DELIGHTFULLY SERVED
Special Luncheons, 55c, 75c
Special Dinners, $1, $1.25
Supper, 75c
Also a la carte

TU UP—SECOND FLOOR
LUNCHEON 35¢
DINNER 45¢-50¢
KUM—248 MASS. AVE.
Near Publishing House

CANN'S SEA GRILL
Fine Sea Foods
Famous Among Connoisseurs of Good Food Since 1880
122 CANAL STREET
Near North Station

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily. Also a la Carte

WRENTHAM, MASS.

WEBER DUCK INN
FAMOUS FOR 175 ROAST DUCK DINNERS
Tel. Wrentham 104
Also Lobster, Steak and Chicken
BRIDGE & SPECIAL PARTIES ARRANGED

Scotland Gives Ireland Rugby Football Title

Former's Defeat of England Puts Irish Eleven in First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MURRAYFIELD, Scotland—Scotland has presented Ireland with the 1934-35 British International Rugby football championship. Well, that is what it amounts to, for if Scotland had lost to England here, March 16, instead of winning by 10 points to 7, the Englishmen would have headed the final standing. The result here in the concluding match of the tournament was in full conformity with tradition, for England has never yet gained a victory on the Murrayfield ground. Six times the Sassenachs have tried, but always the bagpipes, the Tam o' Shanters, the kilts, the fervor of the crowd and—if we must mention it—the play of the Scottish team have successfully beaten off the challenge.

This year England really did seem to have bright prospects of triumph. Scotland had lost to Ireland and Wales. England had beaten both those countries. And students of relative form were therefore neatly tricked into making false prophecies. Factors that cannot be properly estimated on paper—"fire," and staying power, for example—turned the scale in Scotland's favor. The Scot's Rugger may not have been particularly clever or constructive; but it was played in top gear and it served to emphasize the collective lack of pace which has been England's chief weakness this season.

Acid Test Finds England Wanting

Against both Wales and Ireland, England had hardly been convincing. The bearers of the Red Rose had, indeed, marched to victory on their enemies' mistakes. They had in their ranks a magnificent place-kicker, Harry Boughton, the full-back, and on both occasions his skill at scoring penalty goals made England the winner. Crossing your opponents' line is the acid test of skill at Rugger, and England's team this season has done such a thing only twice—once against Wales, once against Ireland. Both Wales and Ireland fell foul of the offside rule in their eagerness to prevent England developing attacks, and that was where Boughton came in. Now, Scotland's brawny representatives tempered zeal with discretion, and made their rivals work really hard for every point they gained.

Finding an effective fly-half has been one of England's major problems on the Rugger field this season, and in an attempt to solve it for this vital match here, J. R. Auty, of Headingley, was introduced. He is a fast and clever runner but, on the day, he was not more so than his vis-a-vis, R. W. Shaw. And Shaw gradually asserted dominance. For most of the second half Auty was playing second fiddle to Shaw and Scotland was calling the tune.

Forwards' Advantage Dissipated

As usual, England's forwards obtained the ball with great frequency in the set scrums. In the loose they were cumbersome; but in the tight they bound well together and put in a mighty and well-timed shove. This meant that B. C. Gadney, the scrum half, had good opportunities for discharging his duties at the base of the scrum. He was not quite on the top of his form, perhaps, and W. R. Logan, the Scottish scrumhalf, made things difficult, but Gadney sent out the ball on a reliable service to his partner, and, if England's attack had been working smoothly, the story of the match would have read differently.

The English backs were outpaced, and, under pressure, it was seen that they were lacking in resource. Scotland's rear divisions, on the other hand, were full of enterprise, a quality which accounted for both their tries. Each was the result of a kick ahead and a lightning follow up. K. C. Fyfe, newly elected captain of the Cambridge University Rugby Club, obtained the first—he punted over the fullback's head and won a race with L. A. Booth, England's right winger, for the touchdown—and the second was engineered by Shaw. The Scottish flyhalf cut through adventurously on his own and was supported by L. B. Lambie, a fleet-footed forward. The latter was over the line and on the ball before C. Webb, the only Englishman near at hand, could do anything effective about it. Both tries were converted by Fyfe.

Cranmer Shines

The most consistently effective attacking player in the English threequarter line was Peter Cranmer, an Oxford Blue. He did a number of neat and smart unexpected things and not the least noteworthy of them in the opening period was to drop a final goal with his left foot. Before that he had done some very good "building" work, but had seen it brought to nothing by bad handling. Cranmer played a big part in England's other score, less than a quarter of an hour before the final whistle shrilled. That was when he made one of the finest runs in the match. He drew the defense and then transferred the ball to Booth, who managed to shake off the grappling hands of Fyfe and dived over the line just as the Scottish fullback swept into him.

R. Leyland, who had been playing a very fine individual game in England's three quarter line, nearly paved the way for a winning try just before the finish. He zig-zagged his way past the Scottish defense and had Booth, unmarked, on his flank, when he reached the fullback. The crowd was taking in its breath with a gasp that could be clearly heard when the referee ruled out Leyland's pass to Booth as a forward one. Leyland, brought into the center from the wing, changing places with J. R. Heaton, gave an excellent account of himself. His resolute tackling remains an outstanding memory of a most exciting match.

Victory in this match carries with it possession of the Calcutta Cup, one of the few challenge trophies in British Rugby football. This prize was presented to the Unions of England and Scotland by the old Calcutta Club, when that organization was disbanded in 1878. The Anglo-Scottish battle is the oldest of all international Rugger games. It was instituted in 1871, and of the 57 matches now played Scotland has won 24, England 23 and 10 have been drawn. In last year's game at Twickenham, England won by 6 points to 3. The last previous occasion upon which Ireland won the international championship was away back in the season of 1898-99.

Sporting Around the Hub

YANKEE, Boston's trim cutter, will, according to present plans, be towed down the Neponset River tomorrow morning about 10 o'clock. She will try out her new rigging in Dorchester Bay and then head for her old anchorage off the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead. While awaiting the arrival of her escort, the three-masted schooner Atlantic, Commodore Gerard B. Lambert's Class J yacht will be given sail trials daily in the bay. Yankee is expected to dip her bow into the broad Atlantic in the direction of Gosport, Eng., on Sunday. Meanwhile Atlantic will visit Boston Harbor to take on full supplies for the 3000-mile voyage. Capt. John Christensen plans to keep Yankee under sail most of the way across. The flagship Atlantic and Yankee will keep in touch with each other by wireless. Capt. Gus Olsen, Yankee's skipper of the last two seasons, will assist Captain Christensen, sailing master on Vanitie for the last four years. Yankee's steel mast, which will be used during the racing season in English waters, is being shipped in the Berengaria from New York. The launch Utilitie will also be shipped by steamer. A royal send-off will be given the Boston boat, which was beaten in trials for the defense of the America's Cup last year. Bon voyage, Yankee!

Seatings were changed yesterday in three Harvard varsity eight-oared shells. All three coxswains kept their places, but only three members of the first crew, four of the second and two of the third varsity boats were in the same seats they occupied on Monday. The new first varsity seating follows: Sam Drury, stroke; Phil Bray, No. 7; Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., No. 6; Tom Choate, No. 5; John Austin, No. 4; Leonard Eliel, No. 3; Robert Cutler, No. 2; Ray Clark, bow; Thomas Hunter, coxswain.

The entry list for the Boston A. A. Marathon to be held on Friday, yesterday swelled to a total of 180. While the deadline was reached yesterday it is expected that the entry of any tardy headliner would be accepted not later than tomorrow afternoon. The latest batch of entries included a good number from Canada: Aimes Hook of Toronto; Norman Dack of Hamilton; Arthur Keery of the Toronto police; and Henry Kenseller of the Royal Rovers A. C., Toronto. Two local boys entered yesterday. They are Paul Miller and Barney Malm of the Norfolk Y. M. A.

Lou Little, Columbia University football coach, yesterday visited John McNamara, Boston College gridiron mentor, at University Heights. They discussed their respective schedules for next fall. Little watched the Eagles run through a limbering-up drill. The spring training season will end today with a scrimmage on the freshman field.

George Wright, Boston's "grand old man" of sports, was on hand to see the Boston Braves open the National League season with the New York Giants yesterday. Wright has never missed an opening baseball game in the Hub.

In the final set of preliminaries of the New England Canoe Racing Association regatta at the Guides Meet in Boston Garden, the Nite Owl, Winchester, and Omicron Delta Canoe Clubs made substantial gains in points toward the Governor Curley Trophy. All three are tied at five points each.

The second game of the Braves-Giants series, which was scheduled for this afternoon at Braves Field, has been postponed until a later date because of cold weather.

LEARN TO SWIM
Y M C A
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston
3 Months $5

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming Mile at Princeton

WE VENTURE to predict that there is one track meet which is to be held in the United States this summer that will draw about as big a crowd as has ever attended a meet of this kind in America, and that is the one which is to be staged by Princeton University in the Palmer Stadium, June 15. The reason for this prediction is to be found in the announcement that one of the events on the program will be a one-mile race in which Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Jack Lovelock and Gene Venzke have been named as the competitors, with a possible fifth man to be added later. This is not the only event to be held in the meet, and the others will undoubtedly produce some fine performances; but if the one-mile run were to be the only thing on the program, we would still be predicting a big crowd. In the past we have heard the term "The — of the Century" applied to one or more sporting events which have happened since 1900; but we venture to say that this coming mile will easily be the "Mile of the Century" for some years to come. Cunningham, Kansas graduate, holder of the one-mile world's record; Lovelock, Oxford, former holder of the mile record; Bonthron, Princeton graduate, holder of the 1500-meter world's record, and Venzke of Pennsylvania, former holder of the mile indoor record, are four milers who are experienced campaigners and should make it a great race from start to finish. In many cases where such stars come together, possibilities of a new record are not very good because each runner is watching the other too closely; but with Cunningham, Lovelock and Venzke in the race, we believe that the pressure will be on from the crack of the starting pistol. We would not pick Bonthron to press the others in the early stages of the race, as that is not his style of running; but in this race he will undoubtedly have to speed up in order to keep with his three competitors, and if he does this and then has enough left to flash his famous finish, the man who crosses the line first should bring the record closer to the four-minute mile that all followers of track running are eagerly awaiting.

Shore and Boucher Well Deserved the Honors

Announcement that Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins and Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers had been awarded the Hart and Lady Byng trophies, respectively, must be pleasing news to followers of the National Hockey League. That Shore well deserved the Dr. Hart Trophy, which is voted annually to the most valuable player in the league, must be admitted on all hands. He won the trophy in 1933 and then lost it last winter as he had a very unhappy season, so that his comeback in 1935 is all the more meritorious. He played as fine a game of hockey this year as he has ever shown, and it contributed largely to the Bruins getting first place in the American division of the championship race. As to Boucher, there is little to be said that has not been noted during the past eight years, as the trophy, given for sportsmanship combined with superior playing, has gone to Boucher seven of the past eight years. The lone exception was in 1932, when Primeau of Toronto Maple Leafs won it. That was the year the Leafs defeated Rangers in the Stanley Cup final, and the margin between Primeau and Boucher, who met in that series, was very close. It looks as if the only way to get a new name inscribed on the Lady Byng Trophy in the next few years would be to bar the Ranger player from the competition on the grounds that he was operating a monopoly in restraint of competition.

North Carolina Students Extend Seeded Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 17—University of North Carolina players extended four seeded stars in the men's singles in the seventeenth annual North and South tennis championship tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, No. 1 ranking American player; Barnard Welsh of Washington, United States public parks champion; J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and M. Laird Watt of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player last year and member of the Dominion team which will tour England and Scotland this summer, were all extended by Tarheel netmen.

Willis Puts Up Battle

Allison, who will play on the United States Davis Cup team this year if it goes abroad, was the only one of that high ranking group to win in straight sets, but he had to play extra games to down Richard T. (Rickey) Willis, North Carolina senior, who hails from Chevy Chase, Md., in the third round. Willis gave Allison a good battle, playing a steady baseline game and scoring points off his powerful backhand. The score was 6—3, 7—5. Allison won his second-round match from H. S. Campbell of Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

Gil Hall, who was not up to his usual form, played and won two matches yesterday from North Carolina students. In the second round, Hall dropped a set to J. E. (Ed) Fuller. The score: 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Hall later met Gordon C. Robinson, young Canadian from Stamford, Ont., who managed to take only three games. The score: 6—1, 6—2.

North and South Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—First Round

Victor Strasburger, North Carolina, defeated Stewart H. Parker, North Carolina, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Second Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated H. S. Campbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
Richard T. Willis, North Carolina, defeated L. E. Smith, Elon, 6—0, 6—0.
Byron C. Abels, North Carolina, defeated John D. Yeomans, North Carolina, 6—2, 6—0.
H. Nicholson Ashby, Duke, defeated Mark O. Lynch, North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.
Ramsey D. Potts Jr., North Carolina, defeated Edward King, Newport, R. I., 6—3, 6—0.
William T. Minor, North Carolina, defeated Edward J. DeGray, North Carolina, 6—1, 6—2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Ray C. Bartelman, North Carolina, 6—1, 6—0.
Gordon Carbill, Elon, defeated Strasburger, 6—3, 6—3.
Frank Farrell, North Carolina, defeated Richard Hardy, Duke, 6—0, 6—1.
Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated Dan Jones, Elon, 6—4, 6—2.
M. Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated Frank Shore, North Carolina, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.
Barnard Welsh, Washington, defeated W. Harvey Harris, North Carolina, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Ed Fuller, North Carolina, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.
Gordon C. Robinson, North Carolina, defeated Joe W. Grier, North Carolina, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.
Roger Wall, Duke, defeated John Foreman, North Carolina, 6—3, 8—6.
Archibald Henderson, North Carolina, defeated Lawrence Jones, North Carolina, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round

Allison defeated Willis, 6—3, 7—5.
Surface defeated Minor, 6—3, 6—1.
Watt defeated Abels, 6—1, 6—1.
Henderson defeated Ashby, 7—5, 6—3.
Hall defeated Robinson, 6—1, 6—2.
Rainville defeated Carbill, 7—5, 6—2.

Women's Singles—First Round

Eleanor Jane Sharpe, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Frances Parson, Pinehurst, 6—3, 6—0.
Mrs. H. H. Walsh, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Mary Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. Charlotte Hedlin, Greensboro, N. C., defeated Dorothy Woolford, Atlanta, 6—1, 6—3.
Elizabeth Wiel, Menlo Park, Calif., defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—0, 6—0.
Gladys Vallebona, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. J. V. Jenks, Detroit, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.
Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Peggy Parson, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—0.
Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. A. B. Cooke, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

Susan Clarke, Southern Pines, won from Evangeline McClellan, Atlanta, by default.
Miss Wiel defeated Mrs. Walsh, 6—1, 6—7.
Miss Dean defeated Miss Vallebona, 6—3, 6—3.
Miss Sharpe defeated Mrs. Hedlin, 6—0, 6—3.
Mrs. Natalie Jordan, Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Esther Edwards, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.
Margaret Anderson defeated Madeline Deserres, Montreal, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Sally Holliday, Southern Pines, 6—0, 6—2.
Florence Le Boutillier, Westbury, L. I., defeated Betty Page, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

International League

Results April 16

All games postponed.

Babe Ruth Makes Great Debut As A Boston Brave

Smashes First National League Homer, Beating Giants by 4 to 2

Babe Ruth, the home run king of baseball and the American League for many years, started his career as a National Leaguer yesterday in a blaze of glory and triumph, leading his new club, the Boston Braves, to a 4-to-2 victory over the New York Giants, favorites in this year's senior circuit pennant race.

Today, baseball fans throughout the land are talking about Ruth, and they should be. Branded as an all-done ball player by a score of writers and experts, the big fellow proved yesterday beyond all doubt that he is still one of the greatest players in the game and the biggest favorite of them all. As he strode out on the Braves Field turf yesterday afternoon, he must have been trying with every ounce of his big frame to make his debut as a National Leaguer, one that will long be remembered. Unquestionably, he accomplished just that.

Watch Ruth's Every Move

A large baseball-hungry crowd of almost 22,000 watched Ruth's every move. There were high state and city officials on the field; Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, was there to receive many hearty congratulations on this day, which was set aside in his honor; Bill Terry and his Giants, which may prove to be one of the greatest teams of modern baseball, was meeting the Braves; many of Boston's old favorites were in the Braves' lineup; but it must be admitted that the 22,000 people didn't come to see those shining lights. They came to see Babe and Babe knew it. He lived up to his reputation, one of the hardest feats an athlete must face.

The Braves scored four runs off New York's star left-hander, Carl Hubbell, and Ruth accounted for three of them. In the first inning Babe came up to bat amid a storm of applause and with Urbanski standing on second base. With the count one ball and no strikes, the Sultan of Swat smashed one of Hubbell's pitches through the legs of First Baseman Bill Terry, scoring Urbanski with the first run of the season.

In the second inning the big fellow came to bat again, but failed to produce a hit. In the fifth, however, he had his big inning.

Playing left field in place of Hal Lee, who was moved over to right, Ruth made a remarkable fielding play. Hubbell, a right-handed batter, caught an Ed Brandt pitch on the inside of his bat and drove it into short left field over near the foul line. Babe was after it the minute it was hit, although no one thought he would get it. But he did, with his outstretched glove hand, barely keeping his balance after a long-running catch.

Hits 724th Home Run

With the applause of this brilliant bit of fielding still ringing in his ears, Babe strode up to the plate in the last of the fifth and Urbanski again was on second base. He worked Hubbell to the count of two and two, and then measured the next pitch. When the ball landed, a policeman standing in the runway between the rightfield bleachers and pavilion caught it on the bounce. Ruth's first National League homer had traveled about 425 feet and if it hadn't been a high, looping drive, it would have gone considerably further. It was his 724th major league home run. Previously he had hit 708 in regular-season American League games and 15 in World Series play.

All in all, it was a great day for Boston baseball. Over in New York, Joe Cronin's Red Sox defeated Ruth's old teammates, the Yankees, 1 to 0, behind the two-hit pitching of Wes Ferrell. Werber scored the only run of the game in the sixth inning.

Other big leaguers who shared the opening-day spotlight with Ruth and Ferrell, were Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals, Van Mungo of Brooklyn, Mel Harder of Cleveland and Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs. The Cards lost the services of Dean for several days when the star pitcher, winner of 30 games last season, was struck by a line drive from the bat of Freddy Lindstrom, Cub outfielder. Mungo held the Phillies to five hits. Hartnett's hitting enabled the Cubs to beat the Cardinals. Harder pitched 14 innings and defeated St. Louis.

Cold weather kept the opening-day attendance figures down in both the National and American Leagues. The aggregate figures for yesterday were 103,187 for six games, as compared to 187,053 for eight games a year ago.

"THEY LICK THE PLATTER CLEAN"
Pets relish the rich red meat and high quality cereals in DR. ROSS'. Their natural flavor is retained in vacuum-sealed cans.

W. Lawson Little Comments on U. S. And British Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 17 (AP)—W. Lawson Little Jr., who won't be a contender for the national open golf crown, can count up at least 25 shotmakers who might walk off with the title in June.

The British amateur champion, conditioning himself here for defense of his title in England next month, didn't name any of the two-score and five, but opined today that "the only safe way to pick any one of them is to blindfold yourself, take a pin and stick it in any one of the names."

The open will be held at the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh, June 6-8, with such contenders as the champion, Olin A. Dutra, Tommy Armour, Bobby Cruickshank, Henry Pickard and others out for the crown.

The Pacific coast star was even more reticent about chances of the British amateur title remaining with America.

"I think it will be a fine tournament," was his laconic comment, adding that the best English stars he has seen are Eric McRuvie, Jock McClain and Lesley Garnett.

Little will stay over for the British open at Edinburgh in June. As for that tournament:

"I should say any one of the best 25 per cent of the field can win."

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	1	0	1.000
Memphis	1	0	1.000
Birmingham	1	0	1.000
Nashville	1	0	1.000
Chattanooga	0	1	.000
Knoxville	0	1	.000
Little Rock	0	1	.000
New Orleans	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Atlanta 9, Knoxville 0.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 9, New Orleans 6.
Nashville 6, Chattanooga 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Boston 1, New York 0.
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1 (14 innings).
Other games postponed.

General Classified

ANTIQUES

BEAUTIFUL antique India Shawl, 5 ft. by 10 ft.; brilliant colors (red with black center); perfect condition; sacrifice, $60.00. Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

ELEANORE SOULE HAYDEN'S DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDY for EASTER Caramels, Chocolates, etc., 90c lb., postage prepaid. 30 Beech St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 5338

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

HAVE attractive 10c household laundry specialty, which repeats; want distributor with means to advertise, radio and newspaper; offer permanent profitable contract. Send for sample, particulars. Box 302, Larchmont, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS

INVENTIONS marketed through National Inventors Congress in Chicago, June 24th to 28th inclusive. Write Albert G. Burns, President, at Hotel Sherman for details.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Complete real estate service; seven offices to serve. REX L. HODGE, 5316 East 2nd Street.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EXPANSION necessitates increase in sales force of outstanding cosmetics line; generous commission to qualified distributors and saleswomen. SANDRA, Inc., 3313 W. 7th, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, middle-aged lady, large business experience, desires opportunity to show worth as hotel hostess or housekeeper; at slight remuneration. Box 118, Clearwater, Fla.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Social or executive, wishes position with individual or organization; diversified training; experienced traveler; free to locate anywhere; capable driver; references. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY
THUMB INDEXING
Bibles and Works on Christian Science
613 Norway Street Boston

WANTED

WANTED—Practical articles or patents with merchandising possibilities; preferably retail 10 cents but not over $1.00. G-5, Suite 2000, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

Exclusive
Living at The Eliot is exclusive without being expensive. Its fine address, modern conveniences, and quiet, dignified atmosphere are appreciated by discriminating home-seekers. Maid and secretarial service available. 1-2-3 room suites. Rates from $90. Ask for descriptive booklet. Commonwealth 1484.
The ELIOT
370 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON

BACK BAY / BEACON HILL / FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$80. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1838. Open eves.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Beacon—Choicest sunny, heated upper 2-family (preferably furnished); fireplace, garage, porch; desirable Americans. Beacon 3399.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jefferson Ave., 34, corner Franklin—Modern elevator apartment, 2-3-4 rooms; immediate occupancy; exceptionally low rents; half block Fulton St. elevated and new Eighth Ave. subway; owner management. Supt.

LIVE in One of Boston's Choicest Apartment Buildings
RIVERWAY MANOR
One and Two-Room Kitchenette Suites
Fur. or unfur. Modern in every way.
Free Frigidaire; 15 minutes Park St.
314 Riverway, Boston LONgwood 1036

1 and 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath; newly renovated; furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston STA. 8800. H. H. FERGUSON, Mgr.

THE FENMORE
Charlesgate East at Boylston Street, Boston
Inviting women who desire a conservative and moderately priced apartment home at Boston's best location. Hotel suites completely furnished as well.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church, 87 St. Stephen St., 3-5—Comfortable accommodations for 3; monthly rate, $65 includes gas, lights and refrigeration. COMmonwealth 8153, or janitor.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1033. CHARLES W. COWAN, 59 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE